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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 79 85

April 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 91 86

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.80.

7647 日七初月三

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

German Attempt to Attack Fails.

London, April 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy during the evening endeavoured to attack our new positions in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle, but our artillery barrage caught the advancing troops, completely repulsing them.

How Long?

London, April 26.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—It is clear that the Germans intend to make every sacrifice to the fighting of a great delaying battle in the Scarpe Valley. Lacking well-prepared defences, their only hope of checking our advance is by using up great masses of troops. They are still hurrying up reserves and throwing them into the line.

The extreme bitterness of the fighting is due to the fact that some of their best Divisions are employed. This must result in greatly accelerating exhaustion, and, if continued, the situation would resolve itself into the simple problem of which side can longer maintain the deadly pace. Since the answer to that is unquestionable, the only other question is:—How long?

A German Communique.

London, April 26.
A German official wireless message states:—Attacking waves thrice stormed our positions to the south of the Scarpe and thrice they were compelled to withdraw.

Our position at Gavrelle is now situated at the eastern boundary of the village.

Our advances have improved our position at Chemin des Dames, and there we have taken 163 prisoners.

Huas Again Sustain Heavy Losses.

London, April 26.
A French communique says:—North of the Aisne, the enemy again vainly attempted to drive us away from the plateau of Chemin des Dames. Last night, after a violent bombardment, the enemy twice powerfully, but unsuccessfully, attacked on a front of two kilometres, west of Oerny. The attacks were smashed up before our lines with very heavy losses. Another attempt in the region of Hurbise farm failed similarly.

German Soldiers' Parley for Peace.

London, April 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Germans are making unremitting attempts to parley with the Russian soldiers, displaying placards "Don't attack; we also won't."

During the last few days, on many sectors of the front, the Germans have not fired a shot, and Germans have dropped proclamations alleging a popular movement in Germany in favour of immediate negotiations for an honourable peace.

Many Austro-German parties carrying red and white flags attempted to reach the Russian trenches, despite the fire. Some of these were taken prisoner and affirmed that the enemy ranks, especially the Socialists, desired an immediate peace.

The latest news from the front shows that the Russian artillery is increasing its activity at various points, which is a sufficient answer to the latest Hun moves.

SUBMARINE SUNK.

Good Work by American Steamer.

London, April 26.
According to a New York message, a telegram received from London states that the Captain of the American steamer *Mongolia*, which has arrived at a British port, claims to have sunk a German submarine by gunfire as the latter was attacking a liner in British waters.

GERMANY WAVERING.

Glad to Get Peace on Any Terms.

London, April 26.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the semi-official Berlin statement concerning Germany's war aims (which will be found in the earlier telegrams) is the Government's reply to the recent Socialist peace resolutions.

Vorwieser describes the statement as a sign of weakness, and declares that the Government would be glad to get peace on any terms but does not dare to say so.

The *Yessische Zeitung* attacks the Government for not giving a clear lead in a question agitating the Government.

ITALY AND SUBMARINISM.

London, April 26.
An Italian naval communique states that during the week ending the 22nd inst. the arrivals of vessels were 395 and the sailings 425. The sinkings were one steamer under 2,300 tons and one under 750 tons as well as a sailing ship of over 210 tons. Two steamers attacked by a raider and a submarine respectively escaped.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, April 26.
A German official wireless message states:—Prisoners' statements indicate that the English attack on Lake Doiran on Tuesday was intended to have far-reaching results against Bulgaria. We maintained all our positions, inflicting heavy losses.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Large German Hospital Surrenders.

London, April 26.
An East African official message says that the season is the wettest for nine years, and large operations are suspended. A large German hospital in the Rasji area has surrendered owing to flooding and hunger.

THE BUDGET.

London, April 26.
The introduction of the Budget is postponed.

ANOTHER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

London, April 26.
A French naval communique says that a squadron of German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes on the night of the 25th, while sailing past that port. The coast batteries replied, and Anglo-French patrol boats engaged the enemy, who retired towards Ostend at high speed. A French torpedo boat was sunk in the course of the engagement. The enemy's losses are not known.

IRISH SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE.

London, April 27.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law indicated the possibility of a solution of the Irish question. Mr. Lloyd George said he would make a statement next week.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH ATTACK ON SALONICA FRONT.

London, April 25.
British official report from Salonica says:—After a three days' bombardment we attacked last night on a two and a half miles front between the southern end of Lake Doiran and a point to the north-west of Doidzeli. We advanced northward of Doidzeli for five hundred yards on a mile of front, repelled four counter-attacks and consolidated the position. We penetrated the enemy's trenches further eastward, but were unable to retain the ground. Fighting continues.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

Thousands of German Dead.

London, April 25.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We slightly advanced our line to-day southward of the Scarpe River, where two German field guns were captured on Tuesday. Many thousands of German dead are on the battlefield which we now occupy. Fine weather on Tuesday facilitated many successful air raids, the bombing of railway junctions, aerodromes, billets and dumps. A large bomb struck the engine of a moving train. The engine was blown off the line and the train wrecked. Hostile troops and transport were also successfully engaged with machine guns. There was much air fighting. Seven German machines were brought down, eight were driven down and two balloons destroyed. Six of our machines are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—We outnumber the enemy's supply of machine guns as well as of other weapons.

A wireless German official message says: Three English attacks to the north of Monchy were repulsed with heavy losses.

Sanguinary German Defeat.

London, April 26.
A French communique reads as follows:—Artillery has continued all along the front. North of Vaux Saillon machine gun and artillery fire frustrated an attack against our trenches. It is confirmed this morning that the Germans have been bloodily defeated in an attempt against Hurbise farm. This was stopped at first by our fire. They renewed the assault shortly afterwards but a vigorous counter-attack threw them back on their own lines. During the action the artillery caught and dispersed large German concentrations in the region north of plateau of Vaucleurs.

The Belgian communique reports that artillery duels have been resumed at different points, especially near Dixmude.

THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

London, April 26.
Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Devonport said that as a vast amount of tonnage is locked up in military transport our shipping resources are in no wise assured and our shipping is daily wasting. Although our existence depended on our shipping and there was no immediate prospect of the release of the locked-up shipping, he was not despondent. The situation could and would be faced but only by a diminution of consumption.

GERMAN WAR AIMS.

Amsterdam, April 26.
A Berlin message states that in reference to an urgent demand that the Government declare its war aims, it is semi-officially announced that the Government has nothing to add to its previous communications and that it will continue its policy undisturbed by any pressure.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF RECENT NAVAL ACTION.

London, April 25.
The Press Bureau issues details of the destroyer action reported on the 21st inst.

The number of German destroyers was six, not five as originally reported. The British destroyer leaders *Swift* and *Broke* were on night patrol in the Channel. They were steaming a westerly course when they sighted the enemy flotilla on their port bow proceeding at high speed in the opposite direction. The night was calm and intensely dark, so that the enemy was within six hundred yards' range when they were first sighted. Simultaneously, the German fire gongs ripped down the line and the Germans opened fire with a blaze of flashes.

The *Swift* instantly replied and Commander Peck, without hesitation, decided to ram the leading destroyer. The wheel was wrenched round and the *Swift*, with every occupant on the bridge blinded by flashes, drove straight for the enemy.

It must be realised that ramming one of a line of destroyers dashing through in pitch darkness at twenty to thirty knots speed, is an exceedingly delicate operation. One initial miscalculation of a few degrees of the helm or a few revolutions more or less of the propellers would spell failure which probably means that she would be rammed by the next enemy boat.

The *Swift* missed but traversed the line unscathed, turned like a hawk upon the enemy and while turning neatly torpedoed another boat. Again she dashed at the leading boat, which again eluded her and, without firing another shot, steamed off at full speed in the darkness, the *Swift* pursuing her.

When sighting the enemy, the *Broke* (Commander Evans) was steaming astern of the *Swift*. On the latter altering her course to ram the leader, the *Broke* torpedoed the second boat of the line and opened fire with every gun.

The dull glow from every funnel of the six enemy boats, which were striking furiously for full speed, lit up their upper works thus enabling Commander Evans to decide his tactics.

Gathering speed for a blow he swung to port and rammed the third boat at full speed, fair and square abreast of the aft funnel. Thus the locked boats fought desperately in a hand-to-hand conflict. The *Broke* swept the enemy's decks at point blank range with every gun of her main armament to her pom-pom and maxim and with rifle and pistols.

The two remaining destroyers of the German line poured on a devastating fire and the *Broke's* foremost gun's crews were reduced from eighteen to six.

Midshipman Gyles, who was in charge of the fore-castle, though wounded in the eye, kept all the foremost guns in action, assisting the depleted crews to load. Meanwhile a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up on the *Broke's* fore-castle from the rammed destroyer amid the blinding flashes from the fore-castle guns, and rushed aft. Gyles, though half-blinded by blood, met the rush single-handed with his revolver which a German attempted to seize, whereupon a seaman named Ingleson promptly bayoneted him. The remainder, excepting two who were feigning death and who were taken prisoner, were driven overboard.

The *Broke* two minutes after ramming wrenched herself free from her sinking adversary and then attempted to ram the last boat in the line. She failed in this but hit the latter's consort on the stem with a torpedo.

The *Broke*, hotly engaged with these two fleeing destroyers, followed the *Swift*, but a shell struck the *Broke's* boiler room, disabling the main engines.

The enemy vanished in the darkness. The *Broke* next headed towards a destroyer which was heavily on fire and whose crew sent up loud appeals for mercy. Regardless of the danger of the enemy's boilers exploding the *Broke* moved slowly towards her. The cries of "Save, save" were redoubled, when the German unexpectedly opened fire. The *Broke*, uncontrolled and unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself, silenced this treachery with four rounds, then firing a torpedo hit the destroyer amidships.

Meanwhile the *Swift*, unable to maintain full speed owing to a slight injury which she had received earlier in the fight, abandoned the chase.

Presently she sighted an outlying stationary destroyer and heard confused voices. She warily approached with her guns trained on the stranger. The latter was found to be the sinking destroyer which had been rammed by the *Broke*. The crew bellowed in unison "We surrender," but, suspecting treachery, the *Swift* awaited developments. The German destroyer's crew then stopped shouting and she heeled slowly over and sank stern foremost, the crew taking to the water.

The *Swift*, using her searchlight, rescued the survivors. The *Swift's* and *Broke's* crews cheered each other out in the darkness till they were hoarse.

The British casualties were comparatively light and the spirit of the wounded is epitomised in the conduct of the *Broke's* helmsman, Bowles, who, though hit four times with shell fragments, remained at the wheel throughout the action and only betrayed the fact that he was wounded by reporting to his Captain "I am going off now, sir" and then fainting.

Commander E.H.G. R. Evans, C.B., is the Arctic explorer, who was second in command of the ill-fated Scott expedition in 1909 to the Antarctic and returned in command of the expedition after the death of Captain Scott in 1912.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, April 26.
The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of the past week numbered 2,585 and the sailings 2,621. Forty sets of over 1,000 tons and fifteen under 1,000 tons were sunk. Twenty-seven vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Nine fishing vessels were sunk.

EARL OF SUFFOLK KILLED.

London, April 26.
Major the Earl of Suffolk, Royal Field Artillery, has been killed.

GERMANY DRAINED OF CAPITAL.

Indemnity or Economic Ruin.

The Berne correspondent of the *Times* wrote on March 7:—

The German and Austrian newspapers continue to inform the public that the situation is most favourable to the Central Powers, and that an early victory is assured them. The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna announces that the great success of the submarine campaign is influencing, as it was certain to influence, the policy of neutrals, and is reacting on the United States. It adds that even America possesses no means of counteracting submarines, and that if it discovered a practicable means the latter could be employed only when too late. The Austrian newspaper contends that the attitude of the Senate is a proof of the strength of the peace movement, in spite of the Mexico incident, and though it admits that the tension is still great, it finds consolation in the reflection that the peace idea is strengthened by every day gained.

The *Leipzig Neue Nachrichten* considers the prospect so rosy that it devotes a leading article to the elaboration of the compensation idea. It insists that not a single inch of territory occupied in France, Belgium, Rumania, Serbia, etc., shall be restored until every fraction of the gold indemnity demanded by Germany is paid. The National Liberal organ reminds the public that even if the Entente Powers refrained from waging their much-trumpeted economic war after the war, and generously opened all their ports to German trade on the most favourable conditions, it would be exceedingly difficult for Germany to compete without capital with countries so well equipped financially as the United States, Japan, etc. It also points out that there is a complete lack in Germany of raw material, which can be obtained only from abroad, and that all the war material in which German capital has been invested will be practically valueless at the end of the war. Germany, therefore, the influential *Saxon* newspaper continues, must receive an adequate war indemnity; otherwise she will not be able, however industrious her population may be, to regain her prosperous position. Other claims, it adds, are not to be abandoned for the sake of the indemnity, and full guarantees for the security of her frontiers are to be demanded.

The peace that Germany intends to conclude, the *Leipzig Neue Nachrichten* asserts, is to render her secure for ever against disturbers of peace and to ensure her opportunity and quiet to do successful work. "We do not doubt," the journal observes, "that the alteration of the war map which will, with God's help, be accomplished this year, will enable our peace negotiators to obtain the fulfilment of both German wishes."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
"Scenes from Shakespeare" in Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, May 2.
Meeting of the H. K. Overseas Club.

Thursday, May 3.
Optical Insurance Office's Meeting; noon.

Saturday, May 5.
Hongkong Electric Co's. Meeting; noon.

NOTICES.

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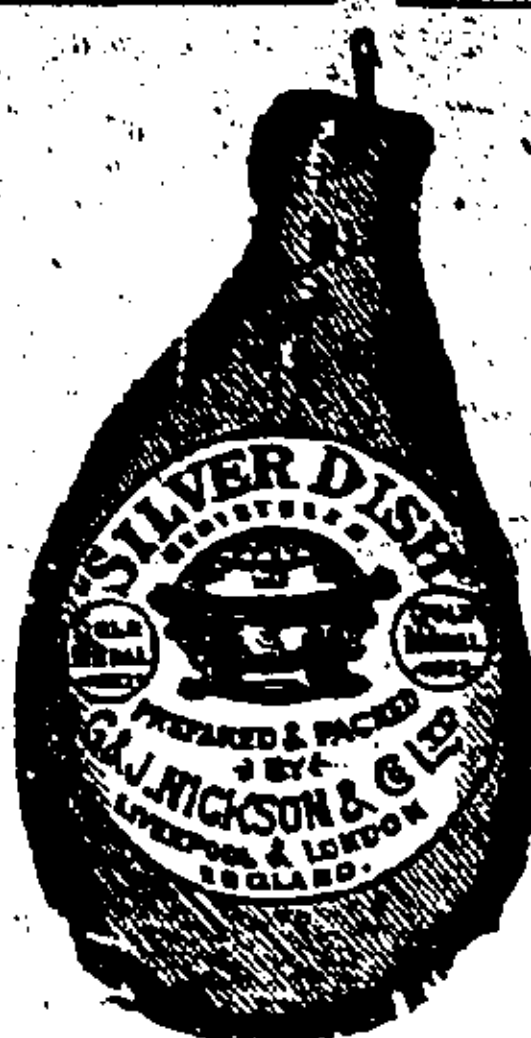
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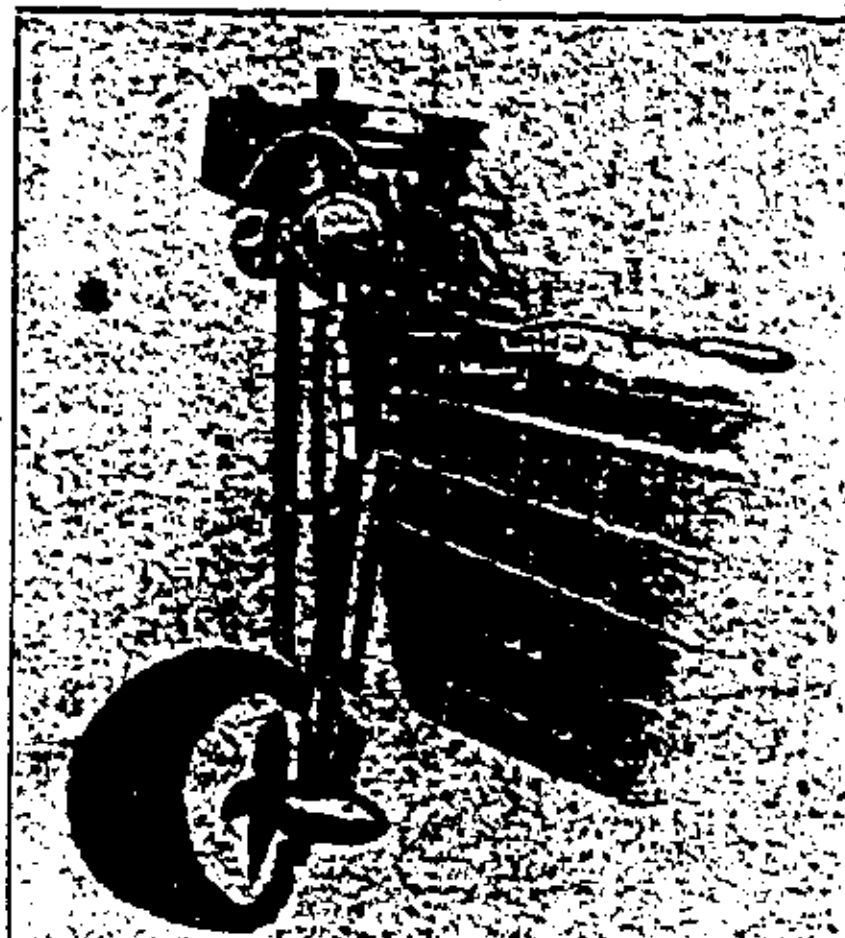
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Late Mr. A. C. Hunter.
With reference to the death of
Mr. A. C. Hunter, it is interesting
to recall that his father, the author
of that fascinating book "The
Fan Kwa in Canton" came out
to Russell and Co., in Canton by
the Cluier, 498 tons, in 1824.
Father and son thus formed a
connection with China extending
over nearly one hundred years.
We imagine this must be some-
thing like a record.—N. C. Daily
News.

Prohibition of Exports of
the U.S.A.
A Washington telegram re-
ports:—The Chairman of the
Domestic and Foreign Trade Com-
mission in all the cities of the
U.S. have been entrusted by the
executive Government to present
a policy to prohibit exports dur-
ing the war. From the Presi-
dent of the U.S.A. will be en-
powered to prohibit exports of
goods at any time under certain
conditions for the safety and
prosperity of the public, and
punish any one who violates the
prohibition.

Germans in Hankow.
Hankow, 15th April.—The
German firms, the Osine Hide and
Skin Company, Ltd., and Melchers
& Co. have both sold cow hides
and wool in their store to Chinese
dealers at over \$40,000. They are
selling carriages and motor cars
and discharging Chinese em-
ployees. They are also trying to
sell the land and factories in the
Chinese quarters. It is understood
that they expect China to declare
war in the near future and the
peace to be quite far off, and they
have decided to extremely
economise and to maintain them-
selves at Hankow.

Red Tape at Manchester.
Liverpool March 2.—The \$500
cases and barrels of apples which
arrived on Saturday last at the
port of Manchester, and
which were not released by
the Customs until Wednesday,
were sold at the Deansgate
Auction Room, yesterday. They
fetched high prices, but not near-
ly so high as the record figures at
Liverpool a few days ago. As a
matter of fact, compared with
Tuesday's prices in Manchester
yesterday's quotations were
slightly easier. There will be no
difficulty, it is anticipated, in
connection with the cargoes of
fruit now on passage, seeing that
they were dispatched before the
proclamation prohibiting the im-
portation of fruit was issued.

\$7,000 for a Church.
Mrs. Anna Maria Baird, of
Southgate, Middlesex, who died
on November 9, widow of the Rev.
James Baird, has left property
of the value of \$44,753, with net
personally \$44,520. The testatrix
gives—\$5,000 for addition or im-
provement to St. John's Church,
Palmer's Green, or for a vicarage
or Church room. \$2,000 to the
Corporation of the Sons of the
Clergy. \$1,000 to the Vicar and
churchwardens of Southgate, to-
wards the expenses of St. John's
Church, and \$1,000 for the benefit
of the living. \$1,000 for aug-
menting the living of St. John's
Church, Palmer's Green, and sums
amounting to \$9,500 to various
religious and charitable societies.

West African Coalfield.
One of the most important re-
sults obtained in the course of the
survey of Southern Nigeria was
the discovery of deposits of lignite
and coal on both sides of the
River Niger near Asaba, and
more especially the dis-
covery of the Uli-Okwogo
coalfield, so called after the names
of the native villages at its known
southerly and northerly limits.
Its total area as hitherto de-
termined is about 1,800 square
miles. As the Government of
Nigeria is at present the chief
consumer of coal in the country
for the use of its railways, the
development of the coalfield has
been undertaken by the Public
Works Department, and the rail-
way has been built to connect it
with Port Harcourt. The Uli-
Okwogo coal is of the sub-bituminous
kind.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte, with
Wines and Liquors of the Best,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Flotation of Japanese Government Loans.

The Government has decided to offer for subscription separately the Railway Construction and Improvement Loan (¥20,000,000) and the Obsolete Business Loan (¥10,785,000). The subscription list for the former will probably be opened early next month.

Renewed Activity of Mongolian Bandits.

It is reported from Changchun that Mongolian bandits, who made a futile attempt last year to invade Mukden, have taken the field again. It seems that, taking advantage of the advent of milder weather, a plot is being engineered by them to start disturbances, and their leaders are showing great activity.

Naval Training Ship for China.

A new naval training ship will be added to the Chinese Navy if the proposal be approved by Parliament when it considers the budget, says the *Peking Gazette*. The new ship is to be built by the Kiangnan Dock at a cost of \$1,000,000. She is to be equipped on the most modern lines. Cadets will be selected from the various naval organs and placed on board the training ship under the command of an experienced officer. The ship will cruise first along the Chinese coast and then in foreign waters. Provision will be made in the budget of the 6th year for this purpose.

Food Conditions in Germany.

An authentic report says:—The shortage of provisions in Germany has become greater than ever. In Berlin the quantity of bread each person is allowed has been reduced one quarter but the Government has reduced the price of meat because if the quantity of bread allowed hitherto is maintained there will be no bread before the next crop comes. The newspapers are arguing that if the bread is allowed to be distributed at the rate hitherto, all bread will be exhausted by the 15th July and it is a mistaken notion of the people that peace will be restored and supplies of provisions available, and the people should bear the shortage of rationing considering the suffering of soldiers in the trenches, etc.

Dress Fabrics from Pest.

A process is stated to have been perfected in Sweden for the manufacture of a strong textile material from peat fibre, says the *Textile Mercury*. The inventor, an engineer named Jøgeana, began to study this process 20 years ago, but was hampered by the fact that the manufacture was much too costly, so that he was unable to turn his ideas to any practical use. Induced by war conditions, however, he resumed his experiments, and has now succeeded in making dress materials from peat on a large scale. The prices of these fabrics are said to be somewhat lower than those for artificial wool, and the durability great. The inventor himself and several other persons are already wearing "peat" clothing, and a factory for the working of the process is about to be erected.

Proposed Acquisition of More West Indies by U.S.

Washington, March 1.—The acquisition by the United States of other West Indies, in addition to the Danish Islands, is recommended by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States—a very important commercial body, with national influence on the ground of security to American and Latin-American commerce. Purchase of the Danish Islands, it is declared, "eliminates one possibility of the United States being drawn into European political differences." The committee also recommends the establishment of an American Mission in Paris to help develop trade with France, and the negotiation by the Government of commercial treaties containing the "most favoured nation" clause.

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NOTICES.

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N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Cheerful Octogenarian.

At the funeral of a Barnstable octogenarian named James Kidwell, for over thirty years Corporation park keeper, merry peals were rung on the church bells, in accordance with a wish expressed by him during his lifetime. Kidwell also gave instructions as to the good fare to be provided for the mourners attending the funeral.

German Naval Expert's Discovery.

Captain Persios, the naval expert, says in the *Berliner Tageblatt*:—"Who can predict how the British gift of organisation will develop in the future? Who can doubt that the British possess energy and tenacity? If this fact is justly appreciated then we shall be able to conceive in all its extent the gigantic and heavy task which lies before our U-boats."

Struck Oil.

The *Oseka Asahi* is in receipt of a message from Nagaoka saying that on the 9th at about 3.30 p.m. there was a tremendous gush of oil from No. 4 well in Minami Kanbara Gun, Niigata Ken, owned by the Nihon S-Kyu Kai sha. The main jet is said to have been 120 feet high and the paddy fields near by were seen transformed into a lake of oil. A pipe was fitted as quickly as possible and the fountain is now under control. The output at present is 300 koku per hour. It is expected that the new well will yield 10,000 koku a day, but it is considered doubtful if the exceptional supply will last long.

Destruction of Spring Flies.

In some respects Seoul sets an example to Hongkong, as we read in the *South Press* that as a precautionary measure against the outbreak of epidemics the Police there have been preparing for the destruction of flies as early as possible in co-operation with the Seoul Prefectural authorities. The Police lately ordered the keepers of eating-houses, restaurants, and hotels in town to take energetic steps for the destruction of flies. An official report says that the flies destroyed since March 28th up to the 2nd inst. number 10, 376.

GENERAL NEWS.

Villa Baten Again.

Washington, April 20.—Dispatches received here state that Villista forces have been routed by the Government troops at San Miguel, northwest of Chihuahua city. A hundred of the Villistas were killed, and the remainder fled.

Excitement in Szechwan.

Cheungtu, 16th April.—Yesterday there was much excitement in the city over the disbanding of troops belonging to the 4th Division, who resented being dismissed. The strong precautionary measures taken by the Governor, however, succeeded in preserving peace.—*Reuter*.

Another Leakage.

Calcutta, 4th April.—The Calcutta University Syndicate decided, at a special meeting held at University Hall last evening, to cancel the Matriculation Examination on account of the leakage of questions and have issued a notice to that effect. This is the second cancellation of the same examination.

Reported Plot to Restore Manchu Dynasty.

A Tientsin report states:—Rumours are very current in Tientsin that several days ago Tian Chi kwei, Wang I-tang and Nieh Hsi-chung met at Tientsin several days ago and secretly conferred about the question of restoring the Manchu Emperor.

Paris Newspaper Seized.

The *Figaro* was seized on Thursday afternoon, March 15th. This action is attributed to an editorial published in the newspaper in the morning criticising the attitude of the Chamber of Deputies toward General Lyautey, who resigned the previous night as Minister of War.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety ofainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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TO BE LET.—HOUSES in An-tin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED.—WILLIAM'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, second hand. Apply "K" c/o the Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Immediately SECOND ENGINEER for British steamer "Sisiman," Manila. \$250 Philippine currency.—Apply 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WANTED.—MASTER MARINER at present in a position, wishes BETTER HIMSELF. First-class references. Apply Box 1275 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

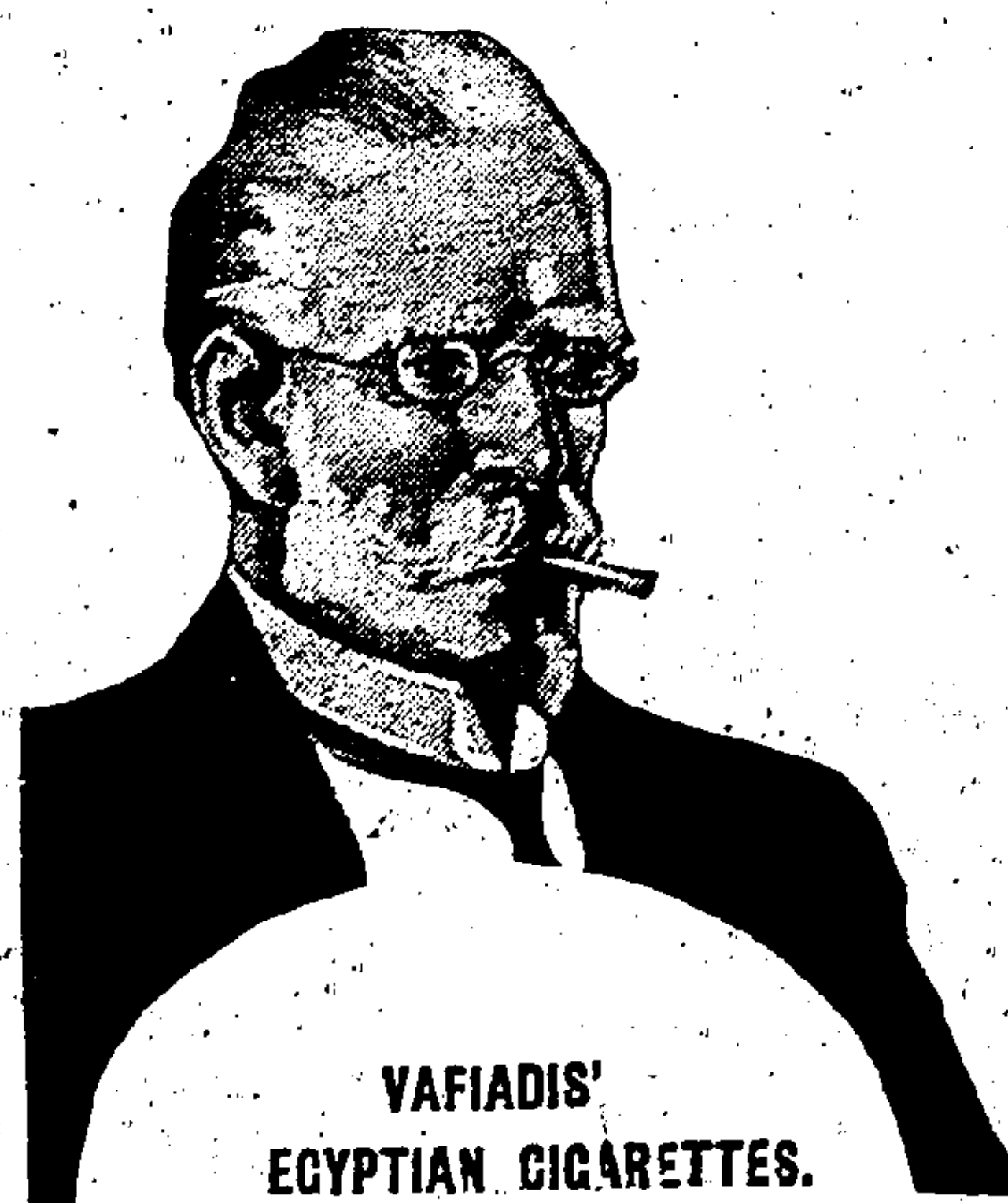
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NOTICES.



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Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
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"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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"	50	1.85
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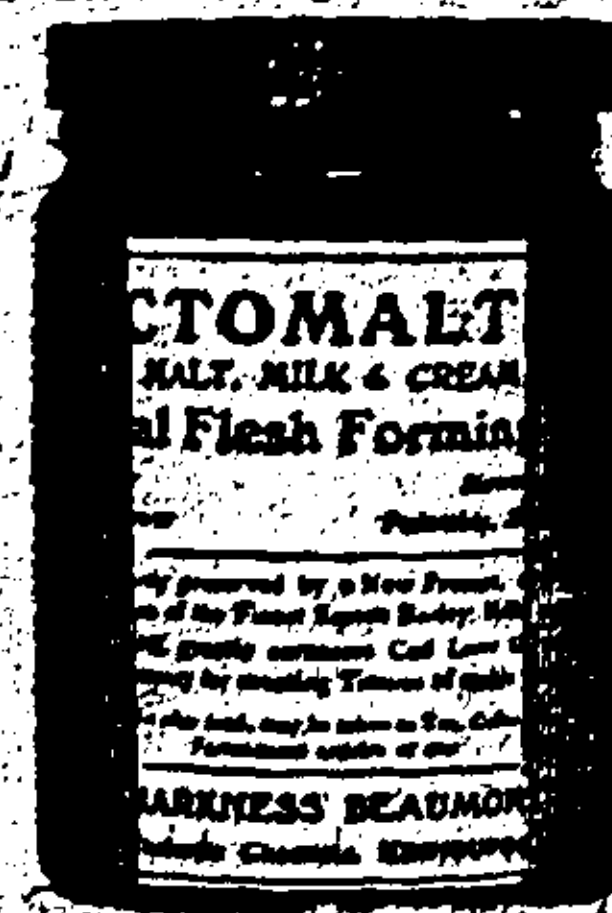
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A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, delicately fragrant, and very pleasant to use. It ensures clear, healthy skin and is a sure beautifier of the complexion.

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OLD
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E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
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DEATHS.

HILLIER.—Killed in action in France, on April 9, 2nd. Lieutenant Maurice Hillier, King's Own Scottish Borderers, eldest son of E. G. Hillier, C.M.G., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Peking, aged 19 years.

CHAPMAN.—On April 19th, killed in action in Palestine, Second-Lieutenant Ben Fletcher Chapman, No. 1, Mountain Battery, Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., aged 27 years, beloved eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Chapman, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1917.

HONGKONG'S AWAKENING.

The German-exclusion movement was taken a big step forward by the altogether remarkable mass meeting held in the Theatre Royal last night. Up till then, only the commercial community's views on the subject had been openly expressed. These were important—perhaps the weightiest of all, since it is the German trader that we most want to see kept out—but it was felt that the whole movement should be rounded off by giving the general public an opportunity of making its voice heard on what is admittedly the burning question of the hour locally. The public has now spoken in terms which cannot be misunderstood. It has given to the Chamber of Commerce and to the unofficial members of the Legislative Council its complete and unqualified support. More than that, it has definitely declared that autocracy has had its day. Those present at the meeting will never forget the occasion. The building was packed upstairs and down by loyal and determined Britons, the utmost enthusiasm was manifested, and the resolution submitted was carried with but two dissentients. No sporting or theatrical event had ever drawn a bigger attendance to the theatre. The spirit which prevailed was redolent of the old-time mass meetings at Home. It was a fine tonic for those who had begun to fear that Hongkong had lost all corporate and civic feeling. It showed also that the Colony is sound at heart, and that it only requires a leader fired with enthusiasm and energy to consolidate popular feeling into a really living and powerful force. That, aside from the actual subject debated, perhaps in some respects including it—was the most inspiring and hopeful aspect of the gathering.

Concerning the wisdom or otherwise of the policy endorsed by the meeting, there is little need, at this time of day, to bring forward further arguments. Practically all that is to be said on the matter has already been advanced, on the platform and through the medium of the Press. And, after all, on both sentimental and economic grounds, it has now been shown that the overwhelming bulk of feeling in the Colony absolutely favours the exclusion of the Hun for a definite period after peace has been declared. The time for argument, therefore, is past. The whole Colony has had its opportunity of expressing its views one way or the other. The meeting was open to all and sundry, and, in the absence of any measure of opposition worth mentioning, we have a right to say that it was the Colony of Hongkong that spoke so unitedly last night. One might imagine, from the feverish efforts which have been made to stifle popular opinion on this question, that Hongkong has the last word to say upon it. No one realises more than the leader and the supporters of this movement that Hongkong cannot act or dictate on such an Imperial issue. It has no wish to do so. But it can advise; it can say what it feels. That is all that it seeks to do. No one but the veriest fool would suggest that Hongkong should, in this matter, follow a line of splendid isolation. Mr. Holyoak pressed that point well home in his speech last night, when he declared that Hongkong would, if it were told that Imperial interests would thus best be served, re-admit the Germans to the Colony, but that it would never welcome their return. That is the prime point to be kept in mind. Our loyalty demands that we shall respect Imperial wishes. We willingly do so. But we demand it as a right to let the Home Government know the real feeling of this important outpost of Empire in regard to the post-war treatment of enemy subjects. That is all that the general public has sought to do. And it will assuredly succeed in doing it, no matter what obstacle is placed in its way.

It was evident from the reception given to Mr. Harris' remarks at last night's meeting that the Britisher in Hongkong is in no mood to give the Hun an opportunity of proving that he is a saint before we regard him as an outcast. The whole world is suffering to-day because that spirit has prevailed in the past. It would be criminal folly to trust a Hun again. As to the plea that an Evil Spirit dominates the German people, we find ourselves in complete agreement with Mr. Harris. The Kaiser is that Evil Spirit, and he (and all that he represents in the German nature) has to be cast out before the world can breathe peacefully again. Mr. Harris thinks that the Empire should not press this exclusion movement because it may possibly serve to stiffen the enemy's opposition and thus prolong the war. By the same process of reasoning, we might as well throw our hands in right away, for the longer we fight the more desperately will the enemy resist, and the longer will the war last. The quickest way in which to end the war would be to tell the German that we have punished him enough and to ask him to be gracious enough to shake hands and forget. But there is a better and a more effective way of winning world-peace than that. It is to thrash the Hun on land and sea and to punish him for his foul crimes. Everybody realises that that punishment cannot end with mere military defeat—hence the idea of indemnities and restitution. And it is in that light that we would regard movements such as that which was so solidly pledged at last night's meeting. They are part of the punishment which the despicable and cowardly Hun fully merits.

Convictions and Courage.

All lovers of fair play will feel that a word of applause is due to Mr. A. H. Harris for the pluck and good feeling which he displayed at yesterday's indignation meeting. We are, as our readers must be well aware, utterly and entirely out of sympathy with this gentleman's views on the question of the moment, and we conscientiously believe that the doctrine preached by him, if carried into practice, would bring ruin and shame to this Colony. This, however, does not alter our conviction that, so far from impairing the undoubted respect in which Mr. Harris is held by all classes, his boldness in expressing his opinions will have increased it, if possible. To face, unsupported, a jeering and potentially angry audience of some thousand people is the act either of an irresponsible person or else of a very brave man. It is such bravery as Mr. Harris showed yesterday that has carried the British soldier, sailor and explorer to victory, and we feel sure that there was not a man present in the theatre who did not honestly feel that the speaker was what the Britisher most admires: a "sport". Only a real sportsman could have met ridicule with such unaltered good humour as that evinced by this gentleman, and the hearty applause which followed him from the platform showed that his hearers realised this.

Hongkong School Children.

We have had a good deal to say, upon various occasions, against the educational methods in vogue in this colony, and thus we are not sorry to be reminded—by a letter signed "An Old Resident"—that if the Education Department is afflicted with slackness, the parents of the youngsters under its control are by no means free from the same disease. Our correspondent writes temperately and with manifest knowledge of the real condition of things. "The average parent not only takes little interest but positively hinders the education of the children." It is not necessary to dive very deeply into Hongkong family life in order to perceive the truth of this statement. The schoolboy and the "flapper" certainly appear to enjoy a startling amount of freedom in Hongkong, and to be at full liberty to attend this or that function at hours when they ought to be either in class or in bed. The parent who declines to back up the master or the governess, is undoubtedly one of the child's worst enemies; and the fact that so many parents do not realise this, is the strongest argument in favour of the boarding school as against the day school. The father who will not be at the trouble of keeping an eye on his boy's homework, or the mother who waxes furious because it has been necessary for little Johnnie to receive a salutary dose of stick at school, is laying up tons of future trouble for the luckless youngster. And unfortunately the number of such parents is very much on the increase in Hongkong, as in other parts of the British Dominions.

Hongkong and Duty.

Our correspondent says, further: "Work and duty seem to be ideas never heard in many a home in the Colony, but the be-all and end-all of life is amusement." It is doubtful if, before the war, Hongkong was worse in this respect than other places where Britons most do congregate. We are no friend to the idea that the war was sent to us as a punishment, but we are very strongly of opinion that, as a nation, we needed something to shake us out of our self-sufficiency and our disregard of moral obligations. At Home there has been a vast change in the general outlook on life, but Hongkong is as it was, because it has not been touched at first hand by the war. Without any wish to seem ungallant, we would submit, however, that the men of the Colony generally appear to have a far keener sense of duty than the women. Too many of these latter have not enough kept them occupied—largely because the work which they would be called upon to do at Home is left to the man; and therefore, while their husbands are working, they themselves, in many cases, fool away their time, and either neglect their children or else make useless playthings of them.

DAY BY DAY.

HYPOCRISY IS A SORT OF HOMAGE THAT VICE PAYS TO VIRTUE.
—Rochefoucauld.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/10d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 128th anniversary of the Mutiny of the Bounty.

An Infected Port.

The Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 14, amounted to 86,836 tons and the sales during the period to 94,645 tons.

An Explanation.

Mr. W. L. Carter writes us to say that his vote at the recent Chamber of Commerce meeting was cast by him as Agent of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd.

A Forged Bill.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a forged \$10 bill on the Chartered Bank of India. Mr. Leo D'Almeida appeared for the defendant, who was remanded.

Theft from Brickworks.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, two coolies were charged with stealing a quantity of machine tools valued at \$687, from the Ching San brickworks at Castle Peak. The men admitted the crime and were each sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

The Old Excuse.

A coolie was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of 84 tins of prepared opium. He denied the charge, saying that the opium was not his, but that he had merely been employed to carry the drug. His Worship passed sentence of nine months' hard labour.

Education Prosecution.

A Chinese school teacher was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with committing a breach of the Education Ordinance by putting cubicles into his building. It was stated by Mr. Cavalier that the man continued to teach the same number of pupils and even went on teaching after he had been struck off the register. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, and ordered the closing of the school.

Caught Red-Handed.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan told Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, of how a man, who must have climbed up the side of the house, was found very early this morning in 222 Des Vaux Road West, stealing a quantity of clothes. His movements were heard by an inmate and the man was arrested. In answer to the charge this morning, the man admitted the theft and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Slippery Customer.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of clothing, an interesting story was told of how he had escaped from the Police several times. Inspector Gordon said that after the man had been arrested he was in the charge room at Kowloon when he escaped and was not arrested again until two days later. He then said he had been assaulted and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. During the night he escaped from there and was arrested last night on board a steamer. He was also charged with stealing a bed suit from the G. O. H. In the cells he had tried to commit suicide and became so violent that he had to be tied hands and feet. The case was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE MASS MEETING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—At yesterday's meeting at the City Hall a letter signed by a Mr. F. di Canova was read by the Chairman, in which it was desired to convey to the meeting the expression of the Italian community's opinion on the subject which was subsequently discussed.

Will you allow me through the columns of your paper to correct this statement, as I am officially informed that a single member of the Italian community was consulted by this gentleman on this matter and he was therefore not authorised to express any opinion but his own.

Yours etc.

U. C. GALLUZZI.

Acting Consul for Italy.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Sir,—There is a letter in your issue of April 24 attacking the British Schools of the Colony. It is not the first time this has occurred in the Press, and it is time something was said on the other side. One remark was true, as far as it went, to the effect that parents take very little interest in the schools. But it hardly goes far enough. The average parent not only takes little interest but positively hinders the education of the children. Work and duty seem to be ideas never heard in many a home in the Colony, but the be-all and end-all of life is amusement. How can education progress if a child is allowed to stay away from school for any pretext whatever? I have little doubt that on Wednesday in this week the head teachers of the British Schools received several notes (if the parents were courteous enough to write at all) to say that so-and-so was so tired after Monday that he or she could not go to school on Tuesday—that is, two days out of one week were lost. And that is constantly happening, birthday parties, tea-parties, bazars, entertainments and frequent rehearsals for them (because no one seems to be able to contribute to any good cause without getting a *quid pro quo* in return). No one seems to think of the strain on the children, nor to realise that this kind of training will not develop the earnest men and women which are needed that our Empire may still stand for righteousness and justice, as it has done in the past.

Yours etc.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

P.S.—What, moreover, can be expected of the children who receive their earliest training and impressions in the company of amahs and coolies in the sidewalks and gutters of Nathan Road, Kowloon, and at the various "baby-corners" on the Peak?

Hongkong, April 26, 1917.

OFFENSIVE POSTCARDS.

A Man who is Ashamed of Himself.

A man, named E. Craddock, who lives at 9, Cook Street, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with sending postcards through the post on which was indecent language. The offence was committed between January 24 and April 14.

Defendant admitted the charge and said that he had had great provocation.

His Worship said that it did not matter about provocation, for defendant must not read those things.

Defendant said he had lost his head, and he very much regretted what had happened. He was quite ashamed of himself.

His Worship asked if the defendant would give an undertaking not to repeat the offence, and, on the man promising to do so, his Worship bound him over in the sum of \$10 to come up for judgment if called upon within six months.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

To-morrow's Exhibited Match.

The exhibition match, Champions of the League versus "The Rest", announced recently, will be played to-morrow, the 28th instant, on the Club ground. As is already known, the gross proceeds are to be devoted to the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. A charge of one dollar for admission to the stand and fifty cents to the enclosure will be made to non-members of the Hongkong F. C. and a collection will be made on the ground.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will present the cup and medals to the Royal Engineers (winners) at the game, and it will be seen, from the names of players, that the R. E. are putting out their strongest team, whilst the League Management Committee have selected the best available eleven to oppose them. This will be the last game of the season, and football enthusiasts will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity of supporting a most deserving War Charity. Teams:—Royal Engineers:—E. Wilkinson; W. Blumfield and N. Coxon; H. Hector, H. Smith, and T. Richards; C. Millard, R. Townsend, A. Scott, H. White, and J. Pearce.

The Rest:—W. E. Orrocker (R. N.); S. Cople (R. G. A.) and H. Dickinson (R. G. A.); P. Gorman (R. G. A.); J. Stewart (Club), and J. Rodger (Club); R. W. Hopper (R. N.), L. Grotton (R. G. A.), W. T. Youngman (R. G. A.), H. McTavish (Club), and J. Stalker (Club) Captain.

Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright. Kick-off at 5 p.m. sharp. The colours of "The Rest" will be white.

SHANGHAI SHIRE REPORT.

Local Affairs More Satisfactory.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and Co., in their Weekly Share Circular (Shanghai, April 21) say:—

The small activity in the second class of securities, which we noticed last week, has been more marked during that just passed, and the slightly higher exchange has helped to supply the demand. The more satisfactory state of affairs at the local cotton mills has attracted some attention and as most shares under this heading are in firm hands, prices are looking upward. Rubbers are somewhat somnolent; prices are about that unhappy point where holders will not sell, and prospective purchasers, with high exchange and lower rubber before them, are not keen on buying. To-day's opening rate for T/I on London was 3/8; the Dollar rate being 72.15.

Company Meetings, etc.

Cathay Trust: The Directors have authorised the payment of the interest on the Preference issue, to be made on 30th instant. Union Insurance: An advertisement calls the meeting for 26th instant, in Hongkong, when a proposal to pay a final of \$20 (making \$50) and a bonus of \$10, as well as an interim account 1916 of \$30 will be voted on. A transfer of \$100,000 to Reinsurance and of \$1,168,500 to Underwriting suspense will also be put forward. Almas: An interim of 5 per cent, is declared payable on 30th inst. Chemors: At the meeting to take place on 30th inst. a final of Tls. 0.05 (making Tls. 0.15) will be proposed. Shanghai Klebang: The date of the meeting has not yet been announced, but the accounts show a Profit of Tls. 33,592.29, out of which it is suggested that a final of 7 per cent (making 12%) be paid, Tls. 7,435.49 written off various accounts, and, after paying the Estate and General Managers' commissions, the balance of Tls. 2,238.63 carried forward. Shanghai Malay: A dividend of 5 on the ordinary issue for the past nine months, working will be recommended by the Directors. Sun et Davis: An interim of Tls. 0.50 is announced as payable after 14th prox.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Kipling has said that we English are the only humorous nation. We do not venture to dispute the dictum, says the *Globe*. On the contrary, we are disposed to accept it. Yet the public are at times apt to display this priceless gift in curious fashion: Take, for example, the incident at the "Old Vic" when the Astronomer Royal "declared, amid laughter, that the stars exceeded 700,000,000 in number." Apparently, the patent inability of the average man to grasp such figures prompted him to merriment. But it is not every race that would appreciate the situation in such fashion. Many would receive a statement of this overwhelming character with awe, chastened by a spirit of inquiry as to how the result was arrived at. But the Englishman, especially the genus Londoner, frankly laughs at his own incapacity.

The society libel action which was recently concluded will become memorable for an important literary judgment delivered by the Lord Chief Justice, remarks the *Globe*. Polonius pronounced "beset" a vile phrase, so Lord Reading pronounced the popular proverb, "The greater the truth the greater the libel" a misleading phrase. In fact, he classes it with what Tennyson calls "a lie that is half a truth." The maxim is correct as regards the criminal law, but it is a complete answer to a civil action for libel to show that the words are truth. One more instance of the confusion which attends the favourite attempt of the lay mind to transfer technical language to popular speech. The Lord Chief Justice also pointed out the vulgar error that a suggestion which would be libellous as a direct statement is rendered less so by being put in the form of a question. He probably had the present feeling about enemy aliens in his mind when he gave us an instance of a libel by question to ask about a man who has gone abroad for his health. "Why has Mr. A. left the country and betaken himself to the Continent?" What would be the judicial opinion of the favourite text-book example of a dilemma which an innocent man cannot answer either way without slandering himself, "Have you left off beating your mother?"

West Point, the great military academy where all the officers of the United States Army receive their preliminary four years' training, was until recently one of the most Spartan establishments in the world. The discipline was rigid beyond anything since the days of Frederick the Great, and the smartness and precision of the drilling would have satisfied even his hypercritical eye. The possession of money was regarded as a military offence, smoking was strictly prohibited, no cadet was allowed to stray, on any pretext, beyond the narrow limits of the academy grounds, visits from friends were seldom permitted, outdoor sports were discouraged, and there were no short leaves or vacations except at the middle of the four years' course. In many respects more humane rules are now in force, but the discipline is still as stern and the work as strenuous as ever.

For the "bravest act at sea during the past year" the gold medal of the Royal Humane and Shipwreck Society has been awarded to John Paxton, a ship's fireman. This announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Seamen's Friendly Society, Paxton was a member of the crew of the Swedish Prince, which was destroyed by a German submarine. When the boat containing the crew had put off from the vessel, Paxton and three shipmates were left aboard by accident. Paxton was the only one of the four who could swim. In a high sea, and while shells were still coming over from the German submarine, he succeeded in saving the lives of his comrades, making three separate rescues.

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 14.

General:—

Some Members of the Hongkong Club ...	\$19.97
20 per cent. of the commission on the Hongkong Club Sweeps a/c 1917 Races ...	606.92
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Monthly subscription) ...	50
Staff of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., (Monthly subscription) ...	69
Mrs. T. Robinson ...	50
Wesleyan Church Working Party ...	50
Mr. G. A. Hastings ...	250
Ojagar Singh (Monthly subscription) ...	5
Wong Sui Woon (Monthly subscription) ...	5
Britishers (Monthly subscription) ...	100
Staff of Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co., (Monthly subscription) ...	131
Interest to 31/10/16 on London account. \$78.15 at 2/4 ...	669.17
H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. (Monthly subscription) ...	250
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly subscription) ...	50
A. W. (Monthly subscription) ...	5
Mr. S. G. Newall ...	40
Mr. J. W. R. Allan ...	15
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. (Monthly subscription) ...	100
Mr. C. B. Brooke (Monthly subscription) ...	25
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly subscription) ...	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly subscription) ...	3
Sergeant Cooper (Monthly subscription) ...	1
Sergeant Willis (Monthly subscription) ...	3
Indian Con. 247 Ali Ghaur (Monthly subscription) ...	50
Ladies' Working party of the Union Church (Monthly subscription) ...	50
L. N. L. ...	50
15% on the "Elsie" ...	375
Darby Sweep ...	48
"Forty Eight" ...	5
E. V. Mitchellmore ...	150
"Keechong Sweep" ...	21.32
Kowloon British School ...	45
Collected at the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground at the tennis match between Mr. Z. Shimizu and Mr. S. E. Green ...	10
Mr. W. Isard Pedersen (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. Vald Bjørre (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. V. Ankerstjerne (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Miss H. S. Fletcher "Old Soldier" ...	59
Victoria British School ...	12
Licensed Ricksha Proprietors per Inspector Terrett:—	
Wo Fat ...	100
Ip Fan ...	100
Chan Hung ...	35
Wong In & Wong Fan ...	30
Wong Hoi ...	25
Wong Chau Sea ...	25
Wong Pak ...	20
Chan Pak Sing ...	20
Pan Kam Fuk ...	20
Wong Fan In ...	16
Im Ng ...	10
Chan Kwai Fan ...	10
*Ngan Lak ...	400
Office Staff Tai Koo (Monthly subscription) ...	46
"Chirruppy Dickie Birds" ...	1,082
Mr. W. Danbar ...	503
Mr. J. A. Young ...	250
Gola M. Hossain (Monthly subscription) ...	3
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Monthly subscription) ...	25
Mr. H. T. Jackson ...	18
Mr. A. H. Osmington ...	100
Mr. B. M. H. Hossain ...	1,000

Anonymous (Monthly subscription) ...	20
Collected from the boxes at Blakes Pier, Star Ferry Pier and Peak Tram Station Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly subscription) ...	15.36
Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly subscription) ...	30
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Monthly subscription) ...	30
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz (Monthly subscription) ...	5
Mr. Edgar Davidson (Monthly subscription) ...	20
Mr. O. E. H. Beavis (Monthly subscription) ...	20
Mr. E. L. Agassis (Monthly subscription) ...	20
Mr. Alex W. N. Gibb Victoria Recreation Club ...	100
Rev. T. W. Scholes ...	113
Performance at Peak Club given by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes (Race week 1917 per Dr. Steadman) ...	25
Pool & Competitions, Royal Hongkong Golf Club ...	590
Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell (Monthly subscription) ...	777.70
Mr. G. Morton Smith (Monthly subscription) ...	50
Mr. E. G. Smith (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. J. H. O. Goodban (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. W. G. Lay, Swatow, (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. T. Carr Ramsey Swatow, (Monthly subscription) ...	20
Mr. S. Barker Swatow, (Monthly subscription) ...	5
Mr. T. J. Edwards Swatow (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. W. Howard Swatow (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. J. H. B. Hance Swatow (Monthly subscription) ...	5
Mr. P. B. Joly Swatow (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. G. D. Pittipios Swatow (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Premium on Swatow Remittance ...	15.50
Proceeds of 2 paintings by Mr. W. H. Bennett S/S "Haiyang" (per Captain Hodgins) ...	2.64
Monthly subscriptions ...	2,131.15
Officers Families Fund. Anonymous ...	116.60
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly subscription) ...	50
Monthly subscriptions ...	25
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Fund. Messrs. W. R. Loxley and Co. ...	2,500
Institution of Engineers & Shipbuilders Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club ...	500
Collected at a Bowls Smoking Concert at Tai Koo Club on 31st March ...	764
"Our Little Bit Society" ...	100
Concert promoted by Mrs. Owen and held in the Kowloon Dock Reading Room ...	371.13
Messrs. Patell and Co. (Monthly subscription) ...	25
Fives ...	20
Monthly subscriptions ...	107.50
Prisoners of War Fund, Mr. A. W. Smith (Monthly subscription) ...	25
Peak School (Monthly subscription) ...	55.05
Navy and Dockyard (Monthly subscription) ...	63.25
Drawing Room Tea and Sale held on April 11th per Mrs. Mabel Middleton ...	2,500

Mr. G. B. Denman Fuller ...	526.49
Red Cross. Mr. George Mollwaith ...	15
Mr. G. B. Denman Fuller ...	526.49
Monthly subscriptions ...	31.75
Pipe Fund. Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly subscription) ...	5
Capt. G. B. Byers ...	10
Bridge ...	7
Mrs. Hayward ...	5
Town Mouse ...	10
Miss Square ...	10
Miss Square ...	5
E.H.H. ...	5

French Red Cross. Anonymous £30 ...	254.87
Soldiers & Sailors Families Association. P. G. L. O. (Monthly subscription) ...	10
Mr. H. A. Nisbet (Monthly subscription) ...	25
Star and Garter. M. S. and E. G. ...	10
Navy and Dockyard (Monthly subscription) ...	68.25
Monthly subscriptions ...	12.50
Scottish Women's Hospital. Mr. Denman Fuller ...	138

Already acknowledged ...	\$20,818.71
... ..	393,319.61
Total ...	\$414,138.32
Amounts remitted etc. 398,399.49	
Balance in hand \$15,738.83	

N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

HER EYES AND COMPLEXION

should add to every woman's charm. Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and blotches, dispel Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, ill-smelling breath. Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SHIP'S OFFICER CHARGED.

A case was heard on remand, before Commander Beckwith, at the Marine Court this morning, in which J. S. Wilson, master of the s.s. Hoi Sang, charged Owen Phillips, first officer of the same vessel, that on April 1, while the vessel was lying in Hongkong Harbour, he was guilty of willful disobedience. Defendant was discharged.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the Theatre on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 5.30 P.M. to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations, a copy of which can be seen at my office, 4 Des Voeux Road, Central, and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business. The Honourable Mr. P. H. Holyoak in the chair. A. S. D. OGDEN, Hon. Secretary, pro tem.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A General Assistant for Import and Export Firm. Must be able to write English. Apply: Stating experience and salary wanted, to P. O. Box 250.

NOTICE.

WE have this day removed our OFFICES from NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, to 1st FLOOR, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. (Office lately occupied by the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST ARRIVED

SHIPMENT OF PRIME & DELICIOUS AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 2nd May, 1917,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Teak hatstand, Chestfield couches blackwood curio cabinet and flower stands, Cherrywood desks & chairs, writing tables, engravings, pictures, ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak dining tables & chairs, teak sideboards with bevelled mirrors, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner crockery, etc., etc. Carved cherrywood & teak double bedsteads, teak single & double wardrobes dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday, the 1st May 1917.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship.

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

From INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Owing to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel a general average contribution of 3 per cent. will be collected. The general average bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of bills of lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents for

The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY,

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"LUISE NIELSEN"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd May, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 3rd May, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers, Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Scrip Certificate with respect to 10 shares numbered 192/201 in the above Office standing in the name of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (deceased) of Hongkong has been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 28th instant, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

CO., LTD.

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AERTEX CELLULAR PYJAMAS

Made specially for us, cut on free lines that prevent tightness at any point.

A DELIGHTFUL SLEEPING SUIT FOR SULTRY NIGHTS.

FROM \$5.00 PER SUIT.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW IN TIES

FOR DAY or EVENING WEAR.

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.

OPEN END BOW TIES IN SILK & WASHING ZEPHYR'S KNITTED NECKWEAR etc.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2396	Entry of the Bulgars	March	Mil. Band
	Tripoli March		
2434	Gipsy Serenade	Waltz	Band
	Joy Ride Lady		
2411	Somewhere a Voice	Waltz	Orchestra
	Morning Glory		
2447	Little Grey Home	Waltz	Orchestra
	Where My Caravan		
2397	Tres Chic	(One Step)	Orchestra
	Get Out & Get Under		

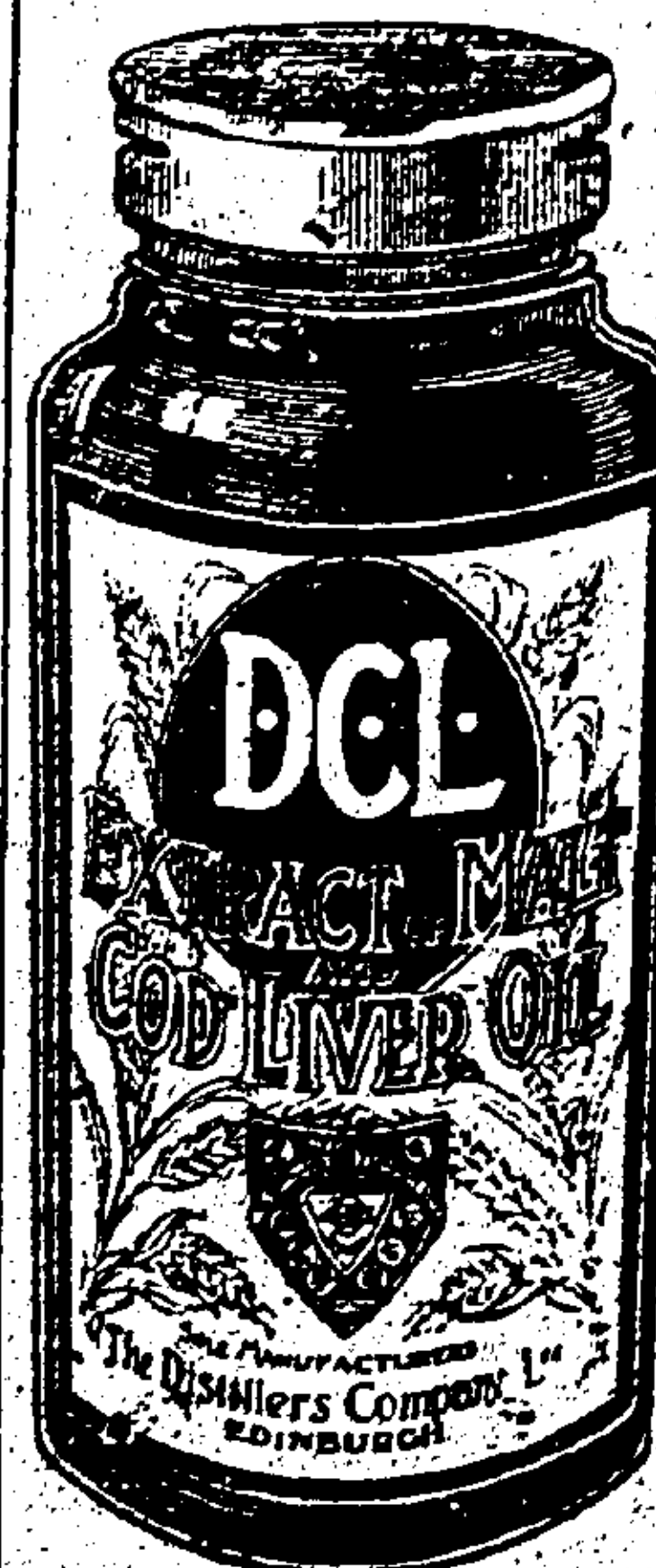
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

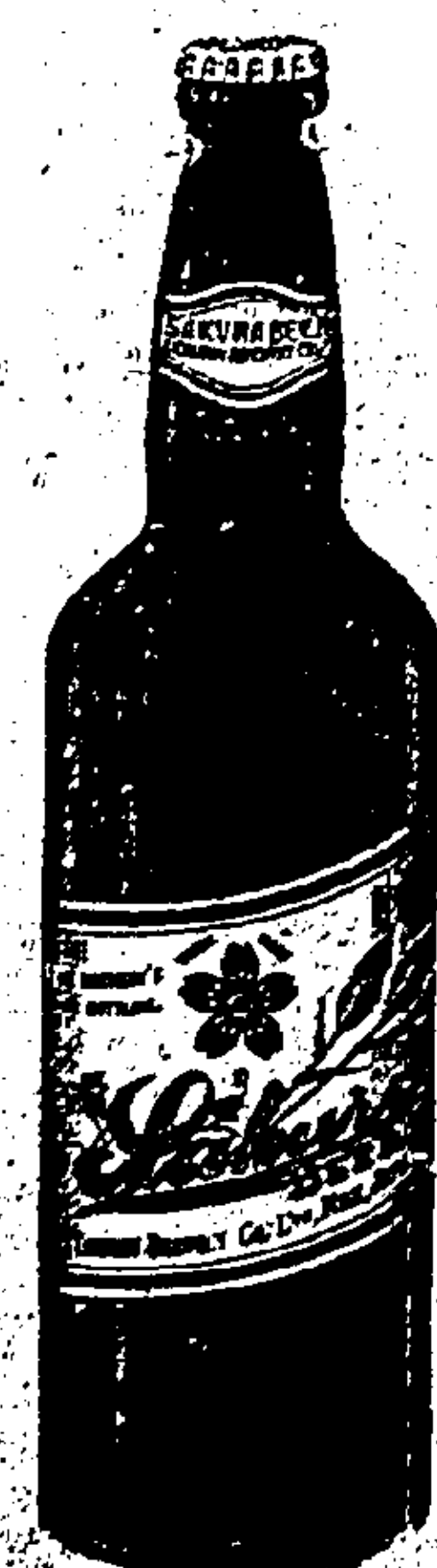
D.C.L.

Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SOLE AGENTS: CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, and Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office Hongkong, 1st April, 1917. E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement. Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth. One, Two and Three-Bed Rooms with Private Bath. Laundry-Gymnasium-Vernanda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement. Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations. Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:-

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:- EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1036.

DES VUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong-- Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Sawa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	TUES., 1st May, at noon.
CUTTIA via S'pore, P'ang & Rangoon, BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo...	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 9th May, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 11th May.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Katori Maru Capt. A. Kon T. 21,000	SUN., 29th Apr., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Skamo Maru Capt. Inadzu T. 16,000	THURS., 17th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Moji and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong--Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	30th Apr. at noon.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$609. (£122). To San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50. For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu. Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY CIVIL SEAFARERS, MISSIONARIES to ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES. Steamers Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 20th May. S.S. Bintang 12th July. Tjisondari 11th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:- JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. S.S. CHINA WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU. JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers. FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY & MANILA	Chinhua	33th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	29th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	1st May at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE--Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE--PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Siakiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Apr. 26, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijalatjap	...	8th May	14th May	KOBE

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
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The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Malhan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 1st May, at noon.
Malhong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 4th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong--Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Taisang	Sat., 28th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Taisang	Sat., 28th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 1st May at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 1st May at 7 a.m.
KOBE & Moji	Namsang	Tues., 1st May at noon.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Thur., 3rd May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 4th May at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 5th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE--Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE--Sailings approximately every 5 1/2 days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE--A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE--Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when no cargo is carried.

BORNEO LINE--Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Swatow by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE--A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits-Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

The director's report and statement of accounts for the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., for the half year ended December 31, 1916, shows that the gross profits of the bank for the past half-year, including Y.1,437,455.74 brought forward from last account, amount to Y.31,677,368.91, from which the sum of Y.27,557,512.59 has been deducted for interest, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Y.4,019,856.32 for appropriation. The directors propose that Y.500,000 be added to the reserve fund, and recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, which will absorb Y.1,800,000. The balance Y.1,719,856.32, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

B. A. T. Share Bonus.

The directors of the British American Tobacco Co. in February, says a London exchange, issued a letter to the shareholders stating that they are unable to proceed with the proposal to make a bonus distribution of one \$5 Ordinary share of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada in respect of every four Ordinary shares held. The directors approached the Treasury on the question of the distribution and asked whether permission would be granted, and a reply has been received saying that the distribution would not be permissible without the consent of the Lords of the Treasury and that they were not at the moment in a position to say whether the shares in question were likely to be required by them under the Defence of the Realm Securities Regulations, and they feared therefore that they would not be justified in giving the licences necessary to enable the company to effect the proposed distribution at the present time. Should the company, however, desire to make the distribution at a later date they will give the matter renewed consideration if a further application is made to them in, say, three months' time.

The Sugar Industry in Australia.

The "Melbourne Age," recently devoted a long article to the development of beet sugar growing in Victoria, an industry which was undertaken under Government auspices a few years ago. The acreage under beet has advanced from 453 in 1910-11 to 1,200 in 1915-16, and the production over the same period from under 6,000 tons to 14,400 tons. The industry, however, has not made so much progress as was at one time hoped for, seeing that as far back as 1890 the Victorian Government undertook the establishment of beet farming and manufacture. High prices have, however, lately given big profits to farmers, and as the land and climate of Victoria are said to be particularly suitable for beet cultivation, the industry has the prospect of a very considerable extension, more particularly as a "side line" in agriculture. As regards cane sugar in Queensland, the same journal contains the following report on conditions in November--Weather conditions throughout the sugar-growing areas of Queensland were exceptionally favourable during November. Fair progress with harvesting was made, although excessive rains in the far north tended to keep the density below the point usually recorded at this period of the year. On the other hand, states the "Australian Sugar Journal," the rainfall has had the effect of bringing on the crops which previously had suffered from serious backwardness, due to the drought of last season. "The two months' delay consequent on the Dickson award is expected to result in a reduction of the Queensland output to some 177,000 tons, or an estimated loss of no fewer than 27,000 tons. It is still possible," continues the journal, "that crushing may be continued beyond the usual term and thus improve the supply, but labour conditions are evidently the controlling factor, and we put the matter with great mildness in saying that great unrest and uncertainty everywhere prevails. But for labour troubles, in one form or another, a record crop might be looked for in the coming year, and in view of the world's shortage this would be most valuable. As it is, cultivation is of necessity being neglected, and in portions of the southern districts growers are declaring their intention to abandon the industry."

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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For dates of sailing apply
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head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 27th APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 28th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 5 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
ROZEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

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of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

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HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"RINOJANI" 20th April.
"VONDEL" 18th May.

"These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS
EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried."

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"EGREMONT CASTLE,"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong & Godown Company, Ltd., at
Kowloon, whence and/or from
the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
ed unless notice to the contrary
be given before noon to-day.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 29th
inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 14th prox.
or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined on the 30th inst. at
10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 25th April, at 5 p.m., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assess-
ed on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on the 29th April, at
5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on the 1st May, at
10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 14th May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1917.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	30, Apr.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	20, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tsuyoko M.	T. K. K.	23, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tsiondori	J.C.J. L.	14, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, June.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July.
San Francisco via Japan	Bin tang	J.C.J. L.	12, July.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Amoy and Manila	Chinhua	B. & S.	28, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Shanghai & Kobe	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	29, Apr.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	29, Apr.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, May.
Kobe and Moji	Namsang	J. M. Co.	1, May.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	1, May.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Laisang	J. M. Co.	3, May.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	4, May.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5, May.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Ran-ron M.	N. Y. K.	10, May.
Kobe	Tilatjan	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	17, May.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May.

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Anderson G E.	Ar-erson J R Flynn	McGee M S
Allen Mr & Mrs J W	P L	Rannerman G
Alexander W	Knoderer Dr A T	Rode W
Bartlett R M	King C	Rogey W J
Beilios R E	Karania N B	Cheng Mr & Mrs T S
Baxter Mr & Mrs H	Leira Mr & Mrs J J	Costello G E
Bell S T	Laurien Mr & Mrs	Carson C W
Barker W L L	Longfield S	Clark D
Bellios Mrs E R	Little C	Petterley K M
Blackinton Mrs L A	Liebird A	Philipsen Mr & Mrs
Birbeck B J	Liment Mr & Mrs	Fisher F H
Branch Capt & Mrs	Oto	Hammes Mr & Mrs
Burke J H	Lores J M	Hansen L
Balett D P	Laing A	Hartley A G
Bulmer J H	Maslin H E	Hawker A S
Buck Mr & Mrs	Marrinot Dr & Mrs C	Jackson Mr & Mrs
Clyde M O	Mellis G	James B
Blackburn Mrs E J	McDonald Major D	Joseph J
Barni Mr & Mrs J W	Murray Mr & Mrs	Laren D
Barr L A & Mrs E	M F	Liddell Mrs
Clarke W E	McNeltz F W	Mortier M
Cappelman D E	Moore W	McAlush Mr & Mrs
Courtney J D	Nicholson J S	Macdonald A D
Cox F W	Nielsen E	
Clark W A	Palit M L	
Davenport W B	Poff H	
Dewar J J	Quail W T	
Davis Mrs F E	Ray E H	
Dewar Capt J	Reay Miss F A	
Dunn Mrs M E	Ritchie D	
Dryden Mr & Mrs	Roid E B	
Eastman Mr & Mrs	Ross Mr & Mrs	
A W	SBC	
Fuller Denman	Raymond Mr & Mrs	
Fairley V L	Robbins F L	
Fame J	Stackhouse J W	
Farguherson Mr & Mrs	Stirling Dr J C	
Mrs G E	Square Miss A	
Foulkes Mr & Mrs	Sorby Mr & Mrs	
R A	Scott J H	
Franklin E D	Slade Mrs M	
Gray P J	Stackhouse Mrs E V	
Harper G	Shiner W C	
Hooper A Shelton	Sprey C S	
Hodge J W	Scott Dr & Mrs G W	
Hannibal Mr & Mrs	Smith H S	
W A	Sharman L C	
Hope L	Thompson G F	
Harris Geo	Todd A L	
Harris Capt A	Templeton C P	
Hewell J W	Thompson Mr & Mrs	
Hallan F S	H T	
Hearne C A	Thomson L T	
Hastewood C H	Thesaur L T	
Innes Capt B	Varn M H	
Joseph E M	Walker Mrs H A	
Gannon Mrs F	Wood G	
Kerr Dr F F	Ward Mrs J G	
	Wilson Mr & Mrs	
	FL	
	Wilde Jr F W	
	Wiggin Mr & Mrs	
	W F F	
	Wolffier C F	

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Allen Dr G J	Meek Thomas
Allen Miss M	Murphy O
Berg Mrs A	McCarthy M
Brown Mr & Mrs B	Moally A
Bitmann Mr & Mrs	New F
Coombd Mr & Mrs	Orchard Mr & Mrs
Caiva F d	Peapola L
Chong H	Pearson Mrs E
Chong C	Reed C E
Cavert S M	Robertson Mrs L
Cook Mr & Mrs	Shaw Miss F
Crowe W F	Seyt C E
Edwards A N	Stephens Mr & Mrs
Hodges J	Schfield Mr & Mrs
Jensen F	R
Jackson Mr & Mrs	Them W
Kilbie Mr & Mrs	Thomas J
Kirk Mr & Mrs	Watkins H
Legge Capt & Mrs	Watson Mr & Mrs
W G	J H
Lewis H	Wilkie J

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Austin A B	Puccio Mrs A
Bennett Mr H S	Pelham Lt Col & Mrs J T
Brown Mr & Mrs	CB
CB	Powell Comd r Mrs A D S
Buchanan Mrs G	Ritter O H
Buchan E	Sain E M
Bain E M	Schole Capt P H
Bachman Mr & Mrs	Schole Mrs G A
Mrs J	Stevens Lt & Mrs M W
Condon J H	Stubbs A T
Dunbar L	Scott Holman
Frank Mr E	Thompson
Hogewerf W E	Thompson
Kerling Dr T F	Thompson
Logan Mr & Mrs W	Thompson
Naim H J	White S P

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON WHARF DOCKS	DEPTH AT LOW WATER	DEPTH AT HIGH WATER	DEPTH AT SPRING TIDES	DEPTH AT NEAP TIDES
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10
TAL KOW TSI					
Open Dock, No. 1	100	10	10	10	10
Open Dock, No. 2	100	10	10	10	10
Open Dock, No. 3	100	10	10	10	10
Open Dock, No. 4	100	10	10	10	10
Open Dock, No. 5	100	10	10	10	10

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. OVER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]

THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

London, April 26.
In the House of Lords, Lord Lytton stated that the building of standardised ships was proceeding satisfactorily as the material available allowed. The loading and discharging of ships was proceeding as well as could be expected. The rate compared favourably with the rate in peace times. The increase of freights and insurance facilities had already induced a number of neutral ships to recommence running. He admitted that the postal steamships were included in the weekly returns of arrivals and departures, but declared that that was not misleading and no essential facts were withheld. The Government's objects were to curtail non-essential imports and ensure a fair distribution of essential commodities. More stringent measures might be necessary to attain these objects, but he was sure that they would be cheerfully borne. The position of our economies was infinitely worse than ours, but our situation was serious and great sacrifices must be made voluntarily, or compulsorily, in order to defeat submarine and win the war.

ALLIED DECORATIONS.

London, April 23.
The following decorations have been bestowed:—
The Croix de Guerre to Major Hugh Knox Niven.
The Order of the Crown of Italy (Commandatore) to Lieut. Col. George Chevenix Trench.
The Belgian Order of Crown Officer to Captain Stewart Douglas, Col. Almon Wright, Major Audrian O'Brien de Wiat.
The Serbian Order of the White Eagle (Fourth Class) to Lieut. Col. Godfrey Drage.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, April 26.
A French Macedonian communique states that the British attacked west of Lake Doiran on the night of the 24th and 25th. They captured trenches on a thousand-metre front, north of the Krastel Doldze line. We consolidated our positions, repulsed four counter-attacks and inflicted bloody losses on the enemy.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

Artillery Activity.

London, April 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We drove off an attempted raid south-east of Ypres.
There is considerable reciprocal artillery activity between St. Quentin and Arras and also in the neighbourhood of Ypres.
Two German aeroplanes were brought down and a third driven down. Three of ours are missing.

THE AIR BOARD.

London, April 26.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. L. Baird describing the work of the Air Board said that taking an imaginary figure of eight as the monthly average output of aeroplanes last year, the average for the first three months of 1917 was 16 and the anticipated average for the next three months was 19, whilst he hoped that by the end of the year the monthly average would be 38. He paid a tribute to the most valuable assistance of France and announced that a committee, of which Lord Northcliffe was the chairman, and which was composed of representatives of the Services, the Government Departments, the Dominions and Aeroplanes manufacturers, was inquiring into the steps which could be taken for the development of aviation after the war for civil and commercial purposes, from the domestic, Imperial and International standpoint, and the extent to which British and Dominion air services could be utilised in that connection.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Colonel A. Chapman, V.D., date:—

Joined.

The undermentioned having been transferred from H.K.V.R. to H.K.V.C. are allotted Corps numbers and posted to Engineer Company:—No. 2031 Spr. P. Peter. No. 2092 Spr. F. A. Brown.

No. 1258 Pte. G. Mellis is granted leave for the duration of the war from 7th May, 1917.
No. 1646 Pte. T. Thomson is granted leave for the duration of the war from 24th April, 1917.
No. 2043 Gr. W. J. Hinton is granted 4 months' leave from 16. 17.

Reference Corps Orders No. 3 23.2.17, the leave therein granted to No. 1565 Pte. C. H. H. is hereby cancelled.
No. 1893 Spr. C. M. Pereira is granted leave for the duration of the war from 26th April, 1917.

Struck Off.

No. 1871 Pte. G. H. Davis and Pte. A. M. Oates are struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st April, 1917.

The leave granted to No. 1029 J. Tervan and No. 1329 Pte. Alexander having expired, are struck off the strength of the Corps from 27th April, 1917.

Engineer Company.
Lieut. of Engineer Company at Lyceum from 1st to 5th May, 1917, has been posted to Headquarters.

FUGGOT HIS DUTY.

Ship's Officer Sent to Jail.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, E. O. Williams, third officer of the s.s. Lome, was charged by the master, Captain Magnus Anderson, that on April 24, when his ship was lying in the Harbour, he was guilty of continued and wilful neglect of duty, and continued and wilful disobedience to the lawful command of the master of the vessel.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. The master said the third officer went ashore without leave and without informing anyone in authority. He was on duty for the night. He went ashore at 6.30 a.m. and should have stayed on the ship until next morning. He did not return until after 8 o'clock the following morning. When defendant came aboard, witness asked him where he had been, and he replied that he had just been in town for a run. Witness told him he had no right to do so. Defendant then became abusive and wanted to argue. When witness walked away from him, he followed him round the decks and threatened that he would have him cleared off the ship. That was because he had told him that if he could not attend to his duty better he had better leave the ship. The same officer had caused trouble before, when he had been cautioned for the same things at Singapore.

Robert Kettlewell, second officer, said the second and third officers took turn alternately to be on the ship at night. On April 24 it was the defendant's turn. Witness said that he went ashore and saw defendant in the Tai Koo Club when he knew he had not kept his watch.

Defendant admitted that he went ashore and returned at the time stated, but though he was on duty he did not think he should be on duty all day and then until six the following morning. He had really forgotten that it was his duty.

Defendant was sent to prison for 14 days with hard labour.

LICENSING BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber, over which the Hon. Colonial Secretary presided. There were also present the Hon. Mr. E. Shelling, Messrs. T. F. Hough, A. Shelton Hooper, A. Mackenzie, and G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

The application of a Japanese, for a restaurant keeper's adjacent licence at 45, Haiphong Road, Kowloon, was considered and the applicant stated that the place would be an eating house, while Japanese wines and beer would be served.

The application was granted. The licence of the Astor House Hotel was transferred from Mr. Chopard to Mr. A. Germann.

Mr. Frederick Reichmann, of the Grand Hotel, asked for permission to be allowed to live and sleep at Kowloon, while his manager, Mr. Morris, would be on the premises.

The application was refused, the Chairman pointing out that the licensee must sleep on the premises.

Ground. J. S. M. Withell, Corpl. Grimes and Edgcombe will attend; 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R.A. Theatre and Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Detail.

On duty 29th instant, Civil Service Company; 30th instant, Centre Section M. G. Co.; 1st May, Right Section M. G. Co.; 2nd, Scouts Company; 3rd, Scouts Company; 4th, Civil Service Company; 5th, Centre Section M. G. Co.

Orderly Officer from 29th April to 5th May, Lieut. Ross.

R.H.K. YACHT CLUB.

Handicap Club.

Bolla Prize.—Course.—Lyman Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Channel Rock (S), Onst Rock Buoy (P). Distance 3.19 miles. The result of this race is as under:—

Yacht.	Time on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
Dione	Scratch	4.09.36	4.09.36
Bolla	1.22	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Jessica	3.25	4.22.58	4.19.33
Kathleen	5.28	4.22.54	4.17.26
Colleen	5.28	4.20.37	4.15.09
Aileen	5.28	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Musetta	40.57	5.20.57	4.40.00

Winner.
Cruiser Class, English Rig. The tie for the Championship of this class for the season over the following course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Stonecutters Island (S), distance 8 miles resulted in Irene winning by a margin of 8 minutes on the actual time, and 18 minutes on corrected time.

HAPPY HUNS.

How Britain Treats Prisoners.

"A Neutral" writes, in the Central China Post:—

I am in receipt of a book entitled "German Prisoners in Great Britain," depicting the life of thousands of Germans now living on his Britannic Majesty's bounty. The photographs reproduced in this book were taken in response to a request made by the American Ambassador in Berlin. The prisoners were left entirely free to choose whether they would be photographed or not—neither compulsion nor persuasion was employed to induce anyone to form part of a group. The readiness of the prisoners to be photographed is made plain in that the Authorities received repeated requests that copies of the photographs should be placed on sale in the camps.

It is no great pleasure to see the treatment meted out to these murderers of women and children, both on land and on the sea. Great Britain's majestic benevolence is to the fore everywhere and it is to this force that she rules over so many races of peoples—but, on the other hand it is heartbreaking and sufficient to drive the most rational man to extremities when one realises the horrors of a Wittenberg or a Gardelegen camp.

It will be noticed that every convenience and comfort has been considered when interned these submarine pirates and ravishers, so that even if the widows of the lost soldiers, man-of-war seamen, and still worse seamen of the unarmed merchant ships are starving, these vermin and scum of the earth are kept in the lap of luxury, living in places surrounded with lovely grounds, permitted to enjoy all the national games, while those of artistic temperament are encouraged in the painting of the All Highest Pirate to decorate and at the same time contaminate the walls. Further it will be seen that they possess bands, the instruments of which are no doubt used for the purpose of generating the Fatherland with "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and the hymn of Hate.

I have already stated that the Germans are enjoying the best of Britain's hospitality, but as there are many who have not seen this book I will go over some of the scenes. It makes me a rank outsider—boil with envy to see these would-be heroes quartered in lovely palaces. In these gardens they are seen at Tennis, Football, cultivating flowers etc., and in-doors they have 1st class Library, Reading-rooms, Billiard-room, School-rooms—where they are seen at English, lessons—Theatres, a regular and up to date Canteen, Y.M.C.A. and Games room, Offices showing the war map on the wall etc. In the Chapel and over the altar are the beautiful words "Glory to God in the Highest and Peace and Goodwill toward men." Goodwill toward men! Yes!

(Continued on page 10).

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

For Homeless Populations in Northern France.

Eighth List:—
D. W. Manton ... \$25
E. A. Irving ... 10
J. Howell May ... 50
St. Joseph's College ... 60
Eldon Potter ... 100
Kwong Oheung Shing ... 25
Butterfield and Swire ... 485
Office Staff ... 322
Staff of Tai Koo Dock ... 230
Refinery ... 120
Staff of Heli's Wharf ... \$1,000
War Charities Committee ... \$13,238.70
Previous Lists ... \$13,238.70
Total \$1,000 and \$14,685.70

LIEUT. B. F. CHAPMAN.

Killed in Action in Palestine.

It is with very sincere regret that we have to record the death of Second Lieutenant Ben Fletcher Chapman, the eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Chapman, who are so well-known in the Colony. Information reached Hongkong to-day that Lieut. Chapman, who was attached to the No. 1 Mountain Battery of the H.K. and S. Batt. B.G.A., was killed in action in Palestine on April 19, and the news has caused a painful sensation among his friends, whose deep sympathy goes out to his parents in the sad loss they have sustained.

The deceased officer only left the Colony about six months ago, accompanying his Battalion to Egypt. A few years ago he was employed in the Manila office of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons and was later transferred to Hongkong. Joining the Artillery Company of the Hongkong Volunteers, he soon obtained promotion and did excellent service for the Company as a Sergeant. After the outbreak of war he was given a commission in the local unit of the Royal Garrison Artillery, later being attached to the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, leaving Hongkong with the Battalion last autumn.

The deceased, who was 27 years of age, was very popular among all who knew him. He was a very good Rugby player and a devotee of many other forms of sport.

THE BOOT PROBLEM.

Clogs in Fashion.

Textile operatives in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and a good many textile manufacturers of the old school will learn with interest of a suggestion which has been made in London for solving the boot-supply problem. It is that there should be a more extensive use of clogs. Leather is exceptionally dear in these days and a noted clog maker in a big way of business has told a representative of the London Evening News how clogs are coming more and more into vogue.

Hundreds of London school children are now wearing clogs, which cost about three shillings a pair and London County Council school-teachers have been providing clogs for ill-shod pupils, who have been paying for them by weekly instalments of three pence.

The price of leather, states a writer in the Textile Mercury suggests that the city man of the future will clatter to business in his clogs. "For country wear one can buy an elegant pair of lace-up clogs at a quarter of the price of equally efficient boots." Apart from the attention that they would attract, there is no reason why these should not be worn in "town." There is nothing undignified in the clog worn by the Lancashire or Yorkshire textile worker. Not a few of the captains of the textile industry have themselves worn clogs, and some at least would not be ashamed to wear them again.

The present home demand is so great that an order for 100,000 pairs of clogs for the Belgian Government has just had to be declined by a British clog-making firm, which received an award for its clog show at the London Exhibition in 1908.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Enough, it will doubtless be considered, has already been said and written on this subject, especially having regard to the mass meeting held in the City Hall yesterday evening. Nevertheless I do not think it would be out of place for me to point out the fact that, although the members of the legal profession in the Colony form a very small proportion of its residents, the opinion of those of them who are in favour of the resolution to exclude Germans after the war is perhaps entitled to greater consideration than that of others. There have been, and there might again be, German doctors, German brokers, German Architects, and persons of German nationality in every other profession and trade carried on in the Colony, but there could not be a German lawyer. Therefore legal practitioners in Hongkong have no competition to fear. They have everything to gain, and nothing whatsoever to lose, pecuniarily, by the readmission of Germans.

Yet, I myself wholeheartedly endorse all that has been said in favour of their exclusion; and I should welcome legislation which would render it impossible for me to hold intercourse with, and make profit costs out of (whether acting for or against), a German, after the war—at any rate for the remainder of my stay in the Colony.

I do not say this out of a spirit of vindictiveness, nor even because I consider (as I do) that just retribution for their crimes requires the continued exclusion of Germans from our Colony; but for the principal reason that I cannot conceive that any person of British birth and parentage could view, otherwise than with abhorrence, the possibility of his young children, grand children, or other infant relative, rubbing shoulders with, and perhaps imbibing ideas of "Kultur" from, the children of Germans—children who have been taught the "hymn of hate," and to look at things in the same abominable light as their parents.

Yours etc.,

C. D. WILKINSON.

Hongkong, April 27, 1917.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—The interest which has been recently aroused in public matters in Hongkong indicates that the time has now arrived when it is expedient that the above Association should be formally constituted, and accordingly a meeting will be held at the Theatre on Thursday next, the 3rd of May, at 5.30 p.m., when the passing of the proposed Rules and Regulations of the Association (a copy of which can be seen at my office) and the election of Officers and a Committee and other business will be submitted to the Meeting.

The Honourable Mr. P. H. Holyoak has kindly consented to take the chair.

All those who have not yet joined may send in their names to me before the meeting or give in their names at the meeting. The proposed subscription is one dollar a year.

Hon. Secretary pro tem.

Yours etc.,

ALEX. S. D. COUSLAND.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Business Visit.

There arrived in the Colony by the Korea Maru, from Manila, Mr. W. I. Linton, representing Hiram Walker and Sons, Ltd., the distillers of Walkerville, Canada, and producers of Canadian Club whisky. Mr. Linton leaves for Japan on Sunday.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL FROM SINGAPORE Dated April 17th, 1917.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyer. Seller.

2½ Shares.

Allagar	2½	2½
Anglo-Java	4½	5½
Anglo-Malay	10½	12½
Batavia Malaka	3½	3½
Bekoh	2½	3½
Bkt. Martajam	3½	4½
Bkt. Sembawang	2½	3½
Charcoones (F.M.S.)	3½	4½
Chinapal	1½	1½
Cincoy	17½	20½
Cincoy Pref.	18½	21½
Consolidated	10½	12½
Heawood	2½	3½
Kamuning Perak	3½	4½
Kota Tinggi	3½	3½
Labu (F.M.S.)	6½	8½
Linggi Ord.	18½	23½
London A.R.	6½	7½
Medimau	4½	5½
Padang Jawa	2½	3½
Peking	36½	38½
Perak	5½	6½
Port Dickson	2½	3½
Selangor	22½	25½
Sore Para	3½	3½
Sore United	2½	2½
Str. Settlements (Bertram)	4½	5½
Sumatra Para	6½	7½
Und. Sarong		
Sumatra	11½	12½
Und. Samatra	6½	7½
Und. Temiang	2½	3½
Vallambrosa	17½	18½

£1 Shares.

Batu Tiga	50½	50½
Bkt. Rajah	130½	150½
Castledale	110½	122½
Damansara	65½	75½
Hlands & L'lands	50½	55½
Kuala Lumpur	80½	95½
Lanadron	40½	45½
Langon (Java)	45½	50½
Ledbury	50½	60½
Lumut	40½	47½
Malacca R.P.		
Ord.	80½	90½
7½ Pref.	70½	80½
Nordana	21½	23½
Permas	28½	33½
Pegoh	60½	65½
Rambis Ord.	25½	30½
Rambis Pref.	24½	30½
Rubber Plant		
Invest	22½	24½
Sapong	25½	30½
Seaford	80½	90½
Seremban	17½	20½
Shelford	27½	35½
Sialang	60½	70½
S'gei Way	75½	85½
Tobran (Johora)	60½	70½
Und. Sui Belong	50½	60½

Dollar Shares.

5½ Shares.

Alor Gajah	4.15	4.25
Ayer Kuning	1.25	1.35
Ayer Molak	2.60	2.70
Balgownie	5.85	5.90
Bkt. Jelutong	7.25	7.35
Bkt. Kaiti	9.00	1.00
Glenalee	2.40	2.60
Joram	2.10	2.20
Jimah	1.95	1.95
Malaka Pinda	2.60	2.60
Mandai Takong	.90	.95
Pantai	1.75	1.85
Pangkor	.80	.90
Tambak	1.05	1.10
Ulu Pandan	.325	1.00
Und. Malacca	1.20	1.30

5½ Shares.

Kampas	8.10	8.25
Malakoff	4.90	4.75
New Serendah	4.25	4.35
Sandycroft	4.80	5.05
S'gei Bagan	3.80	3.60
Trafalgar	1.00	1.50

5½ Shares.

Ayer Panas	12.25	12.45
Oh'kas Gardang	10.50	10.75
Haytor	10.90	10.95
Kalamak	7.10	7.25
Lomas	7.80	8.10
Margai	6.05	5.30
Nyalas	6.90	7.10
Pajam	18.00	19.00
Radella	12.00	12.25
Telik Anson	12.00	12.50

5½ Shares.

Bukit Timah	12.00	12.00
Indragiri	26.50	27.50
Pulau Baku	1.50	1.75
Tapah	21.25	22.00

LAST NIGHT'S MASS MEETING.

OVERWHELMING FEELING IN FAVOUR OF EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

SPEECHES IN FAVOUR AND AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

What was undoubtedly one of the most enthusiastic and largely attended public meetings ever held in the Colony was that which took place in the Theatre Royal last night on the burning question of the hour—the exclusion of Germans from Hongkong for a period of years after the war. For over a week past the Colony's inhabitants have been concentrating on this issue, and the Council Chamber and the meeting room of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce have been the scenes of memorable discussions. In the former case the proposal to exclude the Germans, put forward by the Colony's commercial representative, was defeated by the official vote, and it was in consequence of this that a special meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday last in order that it might be demonstrated that the business community practically solidly hold the views of their spokesman in the Council. The endorsement then given was enthusiastic, but it was felt by members of the general public who could not express their opinions at that meeting that a public gathering should be called so that the public opinion of the Colony as a whole could be sounded. And last night's meeting was a revelation to all, for not even the most sanguine supporter of the proposal could ever have hoped for such a demonstration of righteous anti-German feeling or for so overwhelming a declaration in favour of discriminating against our present foe. Long before the advertised time for the meeting a good crowd had assembled outside, and by the time the speakers walked on to the platform the large building was packed. Among those present were practically all the prominent business men of the Colony. Quite a number of ladies were present, too, and these displayed just as much enthusiasm for the resolution as did the menfolk. After the speeches for the resolution had been cheered time and again, a speech on the other side was made by Mr. A. H. Harris, the Commissioner of Customs, and it is pleasing to record that, apart from a little good-humoured heckling, the audience gave an attentive ear to his words. On the motion being put only two voted against it, and it was declared carried amidst a scene of great enthusiasm.

The full speeches of the meeting are as follows:—

The Chairman said: Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting has been called in response to a widely expressed wish that the commercial public of Hongkong, outside of the Chamber of Commerce should be given an opportunity of expressing their views in regard to the exclusion of Germans from the Colony for a prescribed period after the conclusion of the war. We all realise and recognise that this question is one of Imperial policy and as such will be ultimately determined by the Imperial Government, which no doubt will be guided in great measure in its decision by the attitude taken up by the Governments of the Allied and other powers. All we maintain is that the commercial community of this Colony has an undoubted right that its expressed opinion on the question at issue should be transmitted through the proper channels to those at home who will represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference when the time for doing so has arrived. I wish now to call upon Hon. Mr. Holyoak to propose the resolution, which will come up for discussion after it has been seconded and I ask, gentlemen, that the discussion shall be allowed to proceed without undue heat, and that tolerance be allowed towards those whose expressed views do not coincide with yours (Applause). There is a letter which has just arrived and which I think might interest you if I read it. It is addressed to the Hon. Mr. Holyoak:—

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in sending through you to the President of the day's meeting a memorandum containing expressions of my opinion on the exclusion of the Germans from this Colony, which opinions are shared almost entirely by the Italian community here. Therefore, I would, in putting my remarks, point out to you that there are opponents to this

“The workers on the Yarra before the workers on the Thames, but the workers on the Thames before the workers on the Rhine.”

With apologies that the language of this memorandum is not as it should be,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Applause followed the reading of the letter, and the Chairman then called upon Mr. Holyoak to move the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak's Speech.

Mr. Holyoak, whose rising was the signal for a long and enthusiastic outburst of applause, said: Gentlemen, I have brought this resolution before you at a public meeting because I was inundated with letters and telephonic messages and enquiries as to whether the general public of Hongkong could attend the Chamber of Commerce meeting, but I was obliged to say that I was afraid they could neither attend, because the building capacity would not hold them nor if they attended could they vote because they were not qualified to do so, and everyone's reply was “Well, will you arrange a public meeting where we can have our views expressed.” That is why I have ventured to call you together this evening because I am confident you will endorse the resolution I am going to put before you this evening (applause). The resolution which I have to propose is:

“That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is in the best interests of the Colony that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a prescribed period of years following the declaration of peace and that subsequently they be only admitted to the Colony under strict licence.”

Now, gentlemen, you will notice a very slight variation between the terms of this resolution and that which was adopted in the Chamber. In the Chamber resolution it was stated “for a period of ten years” and in speaking to that resolution in the Chamber I said that the term of ten years was a purely academic term, and I said that I and members of the Chamber did not really care whether it was for ten years or for ever (Applause)—or whether it may seem wiser in the opinion of the Imperial Powers, to whom this question must be referred, they should say that it must be for a period of shorter duration. But we are determined that whatever duration shall be decided on the Germans shall never come back except under terms on which we can control them (Applause).

Now, gentlemen, the opposition so far as I can follow it in the discussions that have taken place, and in the various letters, both anonymous and otherwise, that have appeared in the papers is, in a word, at least the most important part of the opposition to our resolution, is to be found in this great question of sentiment (Applause). And upon that I shall deal later because it is an important part of this question. Secondly, we were told by my honourable friend Mr. Lau Chu-pak, and this is the sum and substance of his argument, so far as it goes, for all Chinese and for the Chinese subjects here, that the time is inopportune, and lastly, we have been told that it is impracticable and that we have not dealt fully with the economic reasons which are inevitably bound up with it. Now, gentlemen, I propose to deal with this as far as lies in my humble power and to say a few words from this point of view before putting this resolution which subsequently you will be asked to vote upon. I said in the Chamber that you cannot avoid the question of sentiment in viewing the aftermath to this war and there I feel I am upon certain and incontrovertible ground (Applause). It is not in the nature of things that those of us who have already been touched by the war by personal relatives being lost and those who will be before the end of this war, can forget it for many years to come (Applause). Neither can we forget the manner in which some of them died, the atrocities which brought their end, the painful death struggles from gassing, the wholesale murdering by the sinking of the unarmed, defenceless ships, the pouring of shells from Zeppelin raids upon the coast and interior of England, where women and children were shattered mercilessly, the murder of Edith Cavell, the assassination of Captain Fryatt, which the men of the mercantile marine are not going to forget for many years. And mark you if we do not support this resolution we are practically telling these men that we are going to welcome back with open arms the murderers of their comrades in the mercantile marine (Applause). The atrocities in Belgium which led from the opening phase of this

war right down to the latest and most horrible, of the sinking of hospital ships with defenceless and maimed creatures on board going to a place of refuge, all merit our honour and cannot be forgotten for many years to come. Now, gentlemen, I want to try and prove to you that German characteristic brutality is so interwoven by education in the German people that you will not be able to eradicate it, even after defeat, for many years to come. I should like to quote to you words in support of this: words which were offered not many weeks ago within the confines of this building by an eminent American professor, who was well qualified to speak as a student of international history. The words he uttered were taken from the maxims of Frederick the Great which were designed for the political instruction of the Hohenzollern Dynasty. Here we have the beginnings of that which has led to all that has happened since. I will quote you a few of those maxims.

“If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements, the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. It is better that a nation should perish, or that a Sovereign should break his treaty.”

“Do not be ashamed of making inglorious alliances from which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it.”

When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign power, if a Sovereign remembers he is a Christian, he is lost.”

These words represented the policy of a century and a half later Nietzsche wrote the gospel of force into a sort of system, this doctrine being the doctrine of the super-man and the inalienable right of the giant to act as the giant; of the strong to dominate the weak; of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerless. Then came the great historian von Treitschke, breathing the philosophy of force into the very soul of Germany. “Why talk of founding colonies?” he said. “Let us take Holland, then we shall have them ready-made.” Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and a frank exponent of the same philosophy. His book, “Germany in the Next War,” presented, in all its ugly brutality, the philosophy of force. Germany may explain the “Anconda,” she may explain the “Gulf Light,” the “Petrolite,” the “Communiapaw” and the “Persia,” the “Sussex” and the “Yasaka Maru.” She may indemnify without apologizing. She may apologize without indemnifying. But even the marvellous richness of the German tongue will never enable her to justify her presence in Belgium or the murder of those whose tiny corpses now forever entombed in the iron coffin of the Lusitania. For this generation, the word “Kultur,” like Pompey's statue, drips with blood. (Loud Applause). Now, gentlemen, that spirit has been so breathed into the very spirit of the people and has been explained to them so that it has become part and parcel of the very national attitude and mind, so that for many years to come it will be ineradicable. That was shown most clearly when the Lusitania was sunk as then a public school holiday was given throughout Germany at which the Hymn of Hate was sung. One verse of that is:—

“You will hate with a lasting hate; We will never forgo our hate— Hate by water, and hate by land,

Hate of the head and hate of the hand,

Hate of the hammer and hate of the crown,

Hate of seventy millions choking down;

We love as one, we hate as one, We have One foe, and one alone— England!—(Laughter and applause)

Gentlemen, whatever may happen as a result of this war, and we believe that we are about to enter the beginning of the final stages of the struggle—I do not say that victory is yet in sight, but the beginning of the end is approaching—and if as a result of this war Germany has to be brought to her knees and the Prussian spirit is crushed forever, I pledge my word to you that it will be remembered by the German people for all time that it was England who stopped them from getting into Paris. And yet we are asked to admit these people into the bounds of this Colony remembering that hate is there and it will not be forgotten by them any more than it will be forgotten by us for some years to come. I shall

probably be told in the papers to-morrow that this is a policy of retaliation and that it cannot be defended upon Christian grounds. But I have no hesitation in saying that it is not a policy of retaliation but just retribution (Loud applause). So much then, gentlemen, for the question of sentiment which cannot be excluded from this argument, try as you will. Replying to the argument that the time is inopportune which, after all, is a policy of “Wait and See” which wrecked the Asquith war Government, I contend that: unpreparedness and inefficiency brought us within deadly peril of defeat, and to blindly shut our eyes to the future and say that we cannot now decide questions which affect post-war issues is to admit practically the same propaganda which has been charged against Great Britain over and over again by her very foes. And I say, as here and now that before the war comes to a definite issue that this Colony, jointly with other Colonies, which have already raised their voices, should declare in no uncertain manner that if it is in the Empire's interests we will not have them back (Applause). I have said clearly we do not seek to dictate to the Imperial authorities, and all this motion seeks to do—and all I have striven to do up till now—is to ensure that the voice of this Colony should be adequately represented at the debate which must inevitably take place as to the post-war policy of the Allies (Hear, hear). It would be presumption and folly to say that this Colony alone should exclude the Germans and if they should be admitted into the Empire—if for the benefit of the Empire, as a whole, they should be allowed to return and enter the Colonies throughout our great overseas possessions, Hongkong would not be backward in admitting them if told to do so in the interest of the Empire, but we certainly should not welcome them. Now I come to the question which is, after all, most important of all, and I have been charged in an anonymous letter in this connection with not dealing fully with it, and that is the question of the practicability or impracticability of this suggestion. I, gentlemen, agree with Mr. Anton that it is not merely a question of pounds, shillings and pence, and we owe it to those who are fighting that we should make some sacrifice, if necessary, in order to recompense those at the front who have done so much for us, because ultimately it may be for the national welfare. (Hear, hear). But I do contend also that it would be of benefit that we should exclude Germans from re-entering our port for a period of years. (Applause). At the outbreak of the war the liquidations proved that there were no less than \$10,000,000 worth of the goods, to say the very least of it, revolving in credit, which had passed out of the control of the merchants. In some cases they remained still in Hongkong, though in the hands of Chinese dealers; but in others they had already passed up country on credit, and had not been paid for. One of the greatest difficulties of the liquidators had to deal with was the obtaining of this money, money due for these goods which had been delivered on credit terms, in some cases long credit terms. I contend that this \$10,000,000 worth of trade was over-traded and therefore unsound trade. Proof of that is that the Colony has been suffering from it for nearly 2½ years, and is only just beginning to recover from it. At the risk of wearying you I want to argue this point a little more definitely, because the papers were not quite clear on my statement at the Chamber of Commerce meeting in dealing with this very point. It was not an unknown thing, as I stated there, for Lancashire travellers representing Lancashire manufacturers and Manchester middlemen to come to this Colony during periods of intense trade depression when the merchants were absolutely unable to do any trade whatsoever and business was practically stagnant, and yet you have heard of very large orders being placed with these travellers in this Colony. The explanation was that this was, that the goods were sold on credit, and they were sold for much below the market. They were identical goods, in some cases, with those which had been imported and were actually lying ready for sale spot cash in godowns in Hongkong by British merchants at that very moment. The German firms in question had bills falling due in the near future and therefore they had to go on, not only selling, but what was more important still, to go on buying, in order that credit might be re-rolling, and I contend that the liquidations have proved that when the cargo arrived, the cargo, which was hypothecated against

certain bills of lien and on which he gave a letter of lien was delivered to Chinese merchants, and the money obtained for it was not used to pay accounts against that bill of lien but to pay other bills long over-due. In other words, that is, in practical phraseology, a charge of criminal fraud (Hear, hear). And I can also tell you from personal knowledge that the liquidations, though personally I had no hand in them and therefore perhaps saw more of the game than some of those who had, that it was no uncommon thing for the Germans here who had cargo in their godowns, belonging to other people, to carry on the same game, using that cargo which was held in trust for the payment of liabilities which were overdue and which were not concerned with the particular firm in question. And this, gentlemen, on broad lines, was the system of the credit trade which the British merchant had to meet and which made it so difficult for him in times of depression of trade, simply because naturally the Chinese dealer loves a gamble and if he can buy cheaper for a rise he takes the gamble—and he did too. Now, the results of the liquidations have convinced the merchants of Hongkong that all this trading, which they have for so long deprecated was unsound and immoral, and with which for two and a half years we have been struggling to produce a state of order out of chaos. That has very nearly been evolved, and the merchants of Hongkong have said that credit is a thing of the past, and I state it with absolute confidence that the trade of this port is in a healthier and sounder position than it has been for very many years past (Applause). And again I ask, will you allow the Germans to come back and renege that form of credit, even though hampered as they will be by the shortage of credit facilities from the banks for many years to come? (No, no.) With regard to one important question which has been raised I think in one anonymous letter, as to whether this Colony should go on trading with Germans, I would say that my resolution controls more particularly resident Germans in this port. The question of trade with Germany must be a point bound up with the whole Imperial policy and will be decided, I should imagine, on the ground of preferential tariffs and walls of tariffs against our enemies for some years to come (applause). On these terms no doubt we are prepared to go on trading with Germany in so far as it interests or helps us to do so, and dealing also with the most important question of shipping which has also been raised, as to whether we shall admit or re-admit German shipping into our port, in the first place there is the question of the tonnage policy which has rightly been demanded as one of the conditions of settlement of this war (applause). I think it will be some few years before we need seriously consider the question of German shipping (Applause). If and when we have to consider it, it will be dealt with in consonance with the settled terms of our allies after the war is concluded and we shall fall into line with them. Gentlemen, without further words I leave my resolution with you, reminding you that it is merely advice which we are seeking to offer for guidance in the great Imperial questions. We do not attempt in any sense to dictate but merely to advise, and in that sense I am perfectly certain that the Home Government will welcome the voice of this Colony as a light towards the settlement of what may be a dark question. (Loud applause).

Hon. Mr. Pollock's Speech.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, in seconding, said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been so eloquently proposed by my honourable colleague in the Council. I think gentlemen we shall all be agreed that upon a matter of this importance it is advisable that there should be expressed in clear and unmistakable terms what the views of this Colony, this important outpost of the Empire in the Far East, are upon this important subject. (Applause). It has been said, gentlemen, that we must act in this matter with the co-operation of others. I think, gentlemen, before we offer to co-operate with others we want to be quite clear, and I think this meeting has shown quite clearly, taken in conjunction with the meeting recently held at the Chamber of Commerce—if it has not shown it, it

will do so when this resolution is put—that we are in favour of the motion that has been proposed (applause). And I think gentlemen it is very necessary that we should express our opinion, that the business men and the public of this Colony should express their opinion on this subject—in view of the fact that our local Government seems disposed as regards this matter rather to adopt a “Wait and See” attitude. Gentlemen, we don't wish to “wait and see.” This is an important place and we want in this matter to hold out a hand to those who we believe will think and act with us. (Applause). This is a question upon which this Colony is so stirred that we cannot remain mute. It was said recently in the Legislative Council that the aim and object of every war was a lasting peace, but as my honourable friend, the mover of this motion, has pointed out, what reasonable hope is there for thinking in view of the atrocities committed by the Germans in this war, in view of their barbarities especially directed against British prisoners of war, that with the advent of peace there will be a magical change in the mind in the German people? (Applause). Gentlemen, have we really any good reason for supposing that there would be such a sudden change of view? (No). I think it is quite clear, as my honourable friend has pointed out, that the German people are thoroughly permeated with the doctrine of world power, and they are also further permeated with the idea that in order to obtain world dominion all means are lawful, all means may be employed. They say that war is war and they mean by that that every kind of atrocity and barbarity may be enlisted in the cause of war. Can we then hold out the hand of friendship to them? (Never). Are we prepared after the war to say to them “Come back here, let us shake hands and do business just the same as if there had been no war, and as if the horrible barbarities had never been committed”? (No). Gentlemen, it has been alleged that sentiment is a blind guide, but, Gentlemen, just reflect upon this, that if it had not been for sentiment, neither Great Britain nor the United States would at the present moment have been at war. We came into this war as a matter of sentiment, and I am quite sure that we are very proud that we did so (Hear, hear and applause). We did so in order that we might honour our plighted word to Belgium (Applause). We did so to show that a treaty must not be treated as a mere scrap of paper. (Applause). Gentlemen, it has been pointed out in the letter which our Chairman read out from Mr. Caneva the Italian community of this Colony is generally in sympathy with us in this movement, and I can have no doubt that the other allied nations will also be in sympathy with us. (Applause). I cannot believe for a moment that they are not equally moved with ourselves with indignation at the barbaric cruelties which have been inflicted by the German people in this present war. Gentlemen are we to cover down before the Germans and say that we are afraid that if they don't return to this Colony they will take the trade of the Colony? (No, and laughter). Are we not perfectly capable and competent of looking after ourselves? (Yes). Are those who will come back when peace is declared—perhaps badly maimed and wounded—to come back here to this British Colony and see a number of Germans walking about here nursing their peaceful vocations? Gentlemen, such a thing cannot be. What is our mission and duty? This war has shown us that the Empire is united and indivisible as one in war. (Applause). Let us say that we are also united and indivisible in peace also. Let us cultivate shipping and trade and commerce between the different parts of our Empire. Let that be our war memorial which we lay humbly at the feet of those who have fallen in this war. (Loud Applause).

The Chairman: The meeting is now open for discussion on the resolution, and I would suggest that if any gentlemen intend to address the meeting it would be better for them to come on the stage, where they will be better heard by the audience.

There was a considerable number during which cries of “Viva!” were frequent, and then the Chairman said: “As there is a person in the audience who wishes to address the meeting, I will put the resolution.”

(Continued on page 10.)

LAST NIGHT'S MASS MEETING.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Mr. Harris's Speech.

Mr. A. H. Harris rose in one of the boxes and asked: If he could say a few words. On coming down to the stage he said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I crave permission to make a few remarks before this resolution is put to the meeting. I do so not because I think the remarks I make will have any influence on the decision of this meeting, but I feel that as a resident of Hongkong and having been invited to attend this meeting, I owe it to myself and I owe it also to the views that I hold and that are held by others, to respectfully place those views before you. I do not wish to record a silent vote, therefore I would ask you to allow me to say a few words. We have been moved by the very eloquent speeches of the mover and seconder, gentlemen whom I can claim as my friends and whom I have known for a good number of years, and I am sure that in putting another view before you I shall not be injuring our friendship. (Applause.) I feel sure that with them—and in common with other members of the Chamber of Commerce, respected men, and men whom I hold in sincere regard and friendship—I can differ from them without forfeiting their regard or friendship. Now gentlemen, there are four points, I may say, that were put forward by the speaker, the proposer of this motion. One was on the question of sentiment, and if you will allow me I will deal with that last. The second was as to the suitability of the time, the third was on the practicability of carrying this motion through the Empire, and the fourth touched upon credit. Now, with regard to credit, I am not a business man, but I think I am right in saying that a great deal of these goods which were lying in Hongkong were owned by British merchants. Is that so or is it not? Then, it is up to the British merchant, as he has to say whether he is going to allow these goods to be handled in that fashion in the future, and it is up to you to call upon the Government to pass such legislation so that goods cannot be parted with either by British merchants or merchants of any other nationality on these terms. This is legislation which you can call upon and which should be passed. So much on that one word of credit. With regard to the suitability of the time, while we certainly have not yet got the Germans on the run and have not yet got them at our feet, there is a great deal to be said about putting forward views, so that the argument about the unsuitability should not carry great weight; but I might mention this, if it gets known to Germany that the settled view of the whole British Empire is that they are to be kept within the confines of their continental boundaries, it will stiffen their opposition and will drag on the war. (Laughter.) I just put it forward to you. (Their defeat will be more complete.) They are in a position to continue the struggle and it is worth while to continue it to gain that end? (Interjection.) It has been put forward by others, men with greater power than myself. Then we have the practicability. Well gentlemen, I don't know whether it is practicable. Of course we look upon this, as many others look upon it, I am sure, as so to speak passing a certain sentence of penal servitude and as punishment. If we can do this as an Empire as a whole and enforce the sentence a great deal can be said for it but it is very questionable whether we can. On the question of sentiment I think there is another view, with all due respect to what has been said. Has not the speaker been appealing to our passions rather than to our higher nature? ("No.") Allow me to say that in my view Germany at the present time is under the spell of an evil spirit. (Laughter.) The quotation that was read from Professor McElroy's address is apt, but he wanted to point out that it was due to the nation being under an absolute ruler and he said that the means to exorcise that evil spirit and change the policy was to introduce a republic. That is a point which must not be lost sight of. Let the nation as a whole get possession of the power and it means that that policy, that damnable policy, will be wiped out.

(The people commit the atrocities not the Government; and hear hear) Yes the people are committing atrocities under their Government. I say that the people are under a spell. I think there is no doubt about it that the German people realise that they are suffering, that they have this evil spirit and that it is being driven out under the blows of the Entente. This evil spirit will be exorcised under the sufferings and sorrows endured. All this gives rise to thought and thought to greater knowledge. There is a minority in Germany and certainly a minority who do not hold the views of their fellows. Politically we hear of them as the Socialist party, and they hold diametrically opposite views, and some have gone to prison and have suffered great personal sacrifices with injurious effects to their families and properties, because they maintain other views. There are certainly others, I am convinced, who hold just those same views, men and women who we must believe are members of the Church of God. If you go back in history to the period of the Kings of Israel, in the time of Ahab's rule, we read that the prophet Elijah thought he was the only one worshipper of the true God, but the Lord said there were yet seven thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal and I am convinced that there are thousands who have not yet bowed the knee to the War God, and as those have not been able to express their views, after peace is brought about those opinions will be expressed and enforced. When one of the hospital ships was being sunk and the sailors were rescuing the Germans a German Colonel remarked, and it was considered by Reuters sufficiently important to telegraph out here "I cannot praise and I cannot approve my people in this act." (Laughter.) Well I am quite ready to give this man the credit for better feelings (No, no.) One more point is that this spirit is also being exorcised by the kind treatment being extended to our prisoners and wounded in our hospitals and in our prison camps. (Interjection) Now, gentlemen, is the spirit to have this effect or are you going to damp a good spirit and feelings that are being created by passing legislation saying "We will have nothing more to do with you." (Yes.) The effect of the war should be to chasten. We are suffering and our enemies are suffering and if we do not succeed in exorcising this evil, evil will be in the world and wars will be present all our days. It is due to us to endeavour to succeed and if we do not try I think it is a mistake. War sets up and perpetuates racial hatred and we know what it means in the United States where we have the negro question, and also in South Africa, where there is a negro question, and men and women of the highest morality and power are endeavouring to solve this question along just lines. The question of the exclusion of Germans in Hongkong, is I think bound up with that question of racial hatred, but I do think that restrictive legislation must be introduced, for the policy of laissez faire and laissez aller will not survive this war. (Hear, hear.) Legislation must be introduced on that point, though I do not think any more is expedient or desirable until we know that this or that German regrets and abhors the barbarities committed in his name. (Hissses.) Let him show that he is sorry and regrets (Laughter.) I do not think that these few remarks of mine are going to influence your vote (No, no and laughter.) but I would ask you to be guided not by simple sentiment but to take long views and a wise charity (Applause). The Chairman: As nobody else wishes to address the meeting I will put the resolution.

A member of the audience: If anyone is in doubt on the question of sentiment I would like any British subject here to-night to think of what would have been committed by the Germans had they been allowed to over run England in the same way they have done in Belgium (cheers). Another member of the audience: I should like to ask a question and that is are we going to return hate for hate (Yes, All the time. Double hate). The questioner: Then that is all right (Laughter) and I can only say this puts us in the same category as the Germans. Another member of the audience: Having mentioned double hate does anyone here want any more sentiment? The Hon. Mr. Holyoak replying said: There is very little I have to

reply to (laughter) and when I speak of that I am not saying that sarcastically of the remarks that have been made by my friend Mr. Harris. It had been asked shall we return hate for hate. Certainly not, but we have a solemn charge to perform and that is to punish the guilty (Hear, hear). Mr. Harris has spoken of the exorcising of the evil spirit in Germany and, gentlemen, I do honestly believe that you cannot exorcise the evil spirit in the German people until the Germans have been beaten back and our troops have entered their villages and laid waste and made them feel what war means within the confines of their own country (Applause). The Chairman: I will now put to the meeting the resolution which has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C. Those in favour signify by a show of hands. Against? Only two hands were shown against, being those of Mr. Harris and the member of the audience who had asked the question "Shall we return hate for hate." The Chairman: I declare the resolution carried by a very large majority. (Loud and prolonged cheering).

"COSTUME CRIME."

Why the Cowboy is Allowed to Appear on the Film.

The Chief Examiner of Films gave some interesting details of his work before the Cinema Commission in London recently. The only two rules that Mr. Redford had laid down, he said, were that the living figure of Christ should not be permitted and that nudity should be in no circumstances passed. His decision that it would be impossible to draw up any positive rules had proved entirely just and sound. The Examiners had been guided by the broad principle that nothing should be passed which in their honest opinion was calculated to demoralise an audience or any section of it. They had rejected, especially recently, films calculated and possibly intended to foment social unrest and discontent. The examiners had also been compelled to object to the cumulative effects caused by the repetition of incidents which in themselves might be passed, the impression in such cases being that certain lapses from virtue or honesty were usual and even unavoidable in the given circumstances. Young and unthinking people might thus be accustomed to the idea that such lapses were excusable and even deserving of sympathy. In dealing with crime subjects the Examiners had had to discriminate between stories calculated to familiarise young people with theft, robberies, and crimes of violence, which were likely to lead them to conclude that such were normal incidents and not very greatly to be reprobated, and those stories which dealt with "c.-t.-m." crime—i.e., cowboy shootings, "Feather and Pie" stabbing, bandits and Mexican robberies. It seemed to the Examiners that the latter were regarded by the young as simply dramatic and thrilling adventures with no connection with their own lives or probable experiences. When the same crimes are committed by people in ordinary dress and surroundings he Examiners aimed at eliminating details which made them too realistic, and entirely forbade any scenes depicting the actual method of committing theft.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the new Film Censor, was the chief guest at a luncheon given by the directors of the Era when he discussed his policy and position from every point of view. "The dimension and possibilities of the film trade," Mr. O'Connor declared, "are yet scarcely realised, even by the trade itself." In dealing with the education side of the cinematograph, he deplored the waste of time which he spent as a boy in the acquisition of dead languages. Greek he added, could be of no use to him now—except, possibly, for the purpose of swearing at King Constantine, and even then he was not sure whether his Majesty would understand him. By means of the cinema, geography, now a painful study, could be made to live and be a delight to the learners, "I express my strong opinion," he said, "that the day is not far distant when there will be no school in this country in which there is not a cinema." He hoped soon to see a cinema evening paper. "No cinemas," he proceeded, "so far as I know, has a licence, or has ever applied for a licence, to sell drink. I hope that if any cinema theatre does apply for a licence it will be refused." We must beware of thinking, he said, "that what is good enough for the stage is good enough for the film that anything permissible on the stage must necessarily and inevitably be permissible on the film. It is not true. I don't say that any subject which can be treated in the drama cannot be treated on the film; but I say you cannot treat them in quite the same way." Our public opinion in stage matters was on the whole, sound and healthy—with a hatred of indecency, indecorum, and unreserve. The knockabout cinema (always within limits) was not a matter for him to criticise but he associated himself with the rule already set up by the Board of Censors that the representation of crime was only to be permitted, when it was merely incidental to the action of the play. Mr. Barker and Mr. H-pworth spoke from the point of view of the producers who welcomed the censorship, though it might mean a loss of thousands of pounds to them. The former expressed resentment at the attitude of those—some present in the room—who made a profit out of uncensored films. At some point the discussion grew very animated.

HAPPY HUNS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

If by any chance there were a few men, women and children left in England to relate the horrors! Oh, what a mockery to treat these vermin so! No trace here of ill-treatment, such as flagging, inoculation of deadly germs, lack of medical comforts, filthiness etc., through lack of necessary toilet and sanitary arrangements, and starvation, which are the daily miseries of the allied prisoners as imposed upon them by the exponents of "Kultur." Do you not think, that the treatment of vermin such as they were, as they are, and as they always will be, to any right thinking individual, is a crying disgrace to the British Government, and injustice to the British people, when thousands of soldiers, sailors and unarmed merchant seamen are maimed for life and the widows (with their children) of fine up-right men who have laid down their life for their country are, in a majority of cases, in dire distress or else relying on some charitable organisation for their daily subsistence. To the Government serious affairs have and are happening—cases for retaliation but nothing done. One would think that the Government after these two years of horrors would come to the conclusion that it is a useless game—this benevolence to murderers—and carry out the old saying "Charity begins at home!" Further, there is a picture before me, when the war is over, of these well-fed pigs—and more will come to be fattened—returning to their Germany, and being in the pink of health they will soon reconstruct their businesses to the menace of their benefactors whereas those allied prisoners—if there be any left—will return useless and a further burden to their Government. And why? Simply because of a magnificent, tender-hearted and benevolent conscientious objecting Government which pampers its enemies and neglects the men who are broken in its service. I am neither a Socialist nor a Rev. Unionist, but a believer in Great Britain and as a mirror of its people, but this is an eye opener as to the folly of its Government.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE

ROYAL

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY.)

WILL BE REPEATED IN AID OF

WAR CHARITIES

on SATURDAY the 28th inst.

AT 9.15 P.M.

Prices as Usual:— \$3.—\$2.—\$1.

(CHILDREN HALF-PRICE ON THE MATINEE).

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at half price.

CHILDREN'S PITH TOPEES

A Stock Of Our Popular Pith Hats

For Children Has Just Arrived.

BEST PROTECTION FROM THE SUN.

Made From Selected Bengal Pith

Covered With Fine White Drill,

Brims Lined With Green Satin.

GOOD VENTILATION.



INFANT'S SIZES

Price \$1.50

MEDIUM WIDTH

BRIMS

Price \$1.75

WIDE BRIMS

Price \$2.00

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

TUITION IN GERMAN.

IN view of the speedy return to this Colony of the Germans after the war, Mr. Fritz Hoggenheimer (Nat. Brit.) is prepared to give tuition in German to a limited number of pupils, free of charge.

Apply F. H.
Box No. 1700
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph"

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

OPEN DAY.

THE above will be held on SATURDAY, 28th inst. at 3.30 P.M. when members will be at home to their friends.

D. S. COOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Chamber Room and General Office of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce have been removed from New Government Building to the Chartered Bank Building, Queen's Road Central (premises formerly occupied by the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.).

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Secretary

Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

THE CLOSING CRUISE of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, 28th instant, when there will be Ladies Races for the Handicap, One Design, Heyward Hays and Gael Class of Yachts for Souvenirs presented by His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

Competitors should be in attendance at the Club House not later than 2.30 P.M.

D. K. B. AIR.

Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., 105, Victoria Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on April 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10
Tyran	574.10	574.10

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12
Tyran	122.12	122.12

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Mar., 1917.

	1916.	1917.
Consumption	174.29	174.29
Estimated	174.29	174.29
Consumption per head per day	14.4	14.4
Estimated	14.4	14.4

Services to houses in the Rider Main District disconnected from Rider Main and a supply given by public street fountains only during March in both years 1916 and 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01
Kowloon	218.01	218.01

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Mar., 1917.

	1916.	1917.
Consumption	174.29	174.29
Estimated	174.29	174.29
Consumption per head per day	14.4	14.4
Estimated	14.4	14.4

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Public Works Department.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Stomach Disorders, Rheumatism, Gout, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fills, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't waste your limited money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is a

composed of ingredients which quietly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success. See how many testimonials to the good effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are placed in full and glowing evidence to the good effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Cargo Pressure at Kobe.

Instead of decreasing, the congestion of cargo at Kobe has increased. According to investigations made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, cargo awaiting shipment now amounts to about 160,000 tons, 7,000 or 8,000 tons being bound for Tientsin, 12,000 tons for Shanghai, 40,000 tons for Bombay, 20,000 tons for Calcutta and 50,000 tons for America, while shipments for Europe are estimated at between 27,000 and 28,000 tons. The only cargo of which there is no congestion is Australian cargo. The pressure is greatest in regard to shipments for Bombay, followed by American cargo. With regard to the means of overcoming this difficulty the Department of Communications in communication with the Nippon Yusen and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. They are considering a proposal to make more use of freight space by making steamers on the routes, rather than American, refrain from coaling at Kobe as an urgent measure, and to operate several new vessels on the congested routes.

War Risks.

Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, presiding in March at the annual meeting of the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, said that since the outbreak of war the premiums paid on risks insured had covered 95 per cent. of the losses on all voyages started after the outbreak of war, and this premium represented an average rate of 11s. 2d. per cent. per month on the amount insured. The losses had been heavy, and they had included individual vessels of exceptional value, but that after thirty months of war they should be almost covered by premiums at the rate of a little over half of 1 per cent. per month was a magnificent tribute to the Royal Navy, and to the courage and resource shown by the officers and men of their ships. They neither minimised the losses nor the difficulties which had still to be encountered, but their record was the best possible warranty for the belief that the new blockade by the enemy would fail as all their efforts at sea had failed. The Association had also to provide for compensation and allowances granted in respect of members of the crews who had been killed, injured, or captured by the enemy. Unhappily, under this head there had been a substantial increase in their liability during the war. In respect of vessels entered in the Association they had dealt with 959 cases, and the total capital value of the payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and of the pensions and allowances granted, represented £322,876. Of these pension and allowances £250,220 was charged against their premium fund, and if when the accounts were closed at the end of the war the amount received in premiums covered all their liabilities, then it was the members of the Association who would have provided the full compensation. On the other hand, if there was a deficit then the State would contribute up to 80 per cent. In addition to dealing with claims arising in relation to vessels entered in the Association, they had continued to administer for the Government the compensation scheme in respect of all vessels not entered in any War Risk Association. Under this head they had dealt with 309 cases, in respect of which, they had granted on behalf of the Government pensions and allowances to the capital value of £128,589. Those were grants which they had made, but the loss of life and the suffering inflicted could be set down in no balance sheet.

Accident to Yawata Maru. The N.Y.K. Shanghai liner Yawata Maru met with an accident in the port of Moji on the evening of the 8th instant, her windlass and shafts being damaged. It is expected that a week will be required for repairing the damage. Her passengers for Shanghai were transhipped to the Company's European liner Kitano Maru. Her cargo will not, however, be shifted to any other ship, but will be carried forward after the work of repair is completed. — Japan Chronicle.

An Important Device.

An important engineering device, largely used on board vessels, and already alluded to in the columns of the Telegraph, was the subject of application in the Patents Court, London, on February 8, before the Controller of Patents. The United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., applied for licence to use the German patent 3822 of 1909 for flexible metal tubing, and Mr. W. Berryman, as their works manager, explained that they already made various flexible tubings. This was of different formation. The firm employed 300 men, and manufactured four million feet (or 760 miles) of this tubing a year, of all sizes from 1/4 in. to 15 in. diameter. They supplied large quantities to the naval and military authorities for oil fuel use, for gunfire control, for torpedo charging, gun air blast, steam, boiler, blow-down and other purposes. In the applicant's tubing the interlocking strips, in section, were curled each upon itself, which allowed play backwards and forwards. For certain purposes there was a disadvantage in this sliding movement. Where vibration was constant the friction was continuous, and there was overmuch wear and tear. There was no interlocking movement in the patent. It was all one piece corrugated, in section, into a single wavy line, and it bent by the spring of the metal. Because of these corrugations there was greater space for heating and cooling. Different shapes of corrugation were registered in the patent. A lip was left at the top of the corrugations which was welded together. The German patent had been described as a metal band in the form of a screw thread. In the applicant company's tubing the movement and the wet steam jeopardised a thin asbestos packing; on the other hand the German patent was not nearly so flexible as theirs. A royalty of 5 per cent. on the selling price was offered. Mr. Berryman added that for the production of tubes of this kind the electrical resistance welding, as well as the so-called autogenous welding (or acetylene), might be employed. In the former case the welding of the joints of the tube could be done through the winding of the tube on a winding machine, and in such case the winding spindle may form one electrode, and one of the rollers of the winding head the other electrode. The Controller said application was one which ought to be granted, and he should report to the Board to that effect.

Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild was held at Liverpool, Captain J. W. Moore presiding over a large attendance of captains, officers, and members. Lord Muskerry, in his address, said he hoped to see the personnel of the Merchant Service placed under the control of the Admiralty. Commodore Lionel Halsey, Fourth Sea Lord, who attended the meeting, expressed the Navy's gratitude to the owners, captains, officers, engineers, and men of the Merchant Service. He did not hesitate to say that had it not been for their assistance it would have been quite impossible to commission many ships which had been passed into the Service since the war began. The Royal Navy looked upon the merchant service as its twin brother. Among the messages read was one from Sir Edward Carson, who said that if the war had taught them anything it had taught them that those two great services, were the two sides of the same shield of the British Empire, and so far as it lay in his power the debt the Empire owed to our merchant captains and merchant sailors should not be paid in words only, but in action. Admiral Jellicoe wrote that the members of the Guild were well aware of his feelings towards them, and it was scarcely necessary for him to say how greatly the gallant work and the loyal co-operation of their brothers of the merchant marine were appreciated by the Royal Navy.

Shipbuilding in 1916.

Detailed returns of the output of British shipyards for 1916, are not available for publication this year, but it is possible to give bare totals and to indicate the features of the year, which were a decline in British building and a large increase in the output of foreign yards. We quote the following from the "Glasgow Herald":—"The following table shows in a condensed form the production of all the countries of the world during 1916. Although the British details are not given later, the United Kingdom figures in this table are the ultimate result of a compilation as complete as in previous years, as the details, if they could be given, would show:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	I.H.P.
U.K.	517	649,336	540,594
Dominions	183	32,937	14,072
Foreign	955	989,337	975,010
Total	1,655	1,671,610	1,529,676

	Vessels.	Tons.	I.H.P.
U.K.	412	582,305	410,181
Dominions	98	37,031	15,940
Foreign	971	1,335,791	1,174,440
Total	1,481	1,955,127	1,598,661

The United Kingdom production, it will be noted, consisted of 412 merchant vessels of 582,305 tons and 410,181 i.h.p., compared with 517 vessels of 649,336 tons and 540,594 i.h.p., in the previous year—a decrease of 105 vessels, 67,031 tons, and 120,113 i.h.p. But we require to go farther back than one year in order to find how the work compares with that of normal times. It is less by 882 vessels, 1,139,849 tons, and 956,553 i.h.p., than that of 1914—in which five months of the year was disturbed by the war. Warship tonnage and all other tonnage built to the order of the British or Allied Governments is excluded from all these figures, and the general result is that in 1916 there was launched about one-third of the tonnage of 1914. Going back to the purely mercantile output of 1913, we find United Kingdom totals of 1,424 vessels, 1,977,573 tons, and 1,558,560 i.h.p.—not far short of four times those of 1916. These comparisons are eloquent of two things:—(1) The amount of work of a non-mercantile character that has been done, and (2) the amount of reserve power that will be harnessed in British shipbuilding when the war is over. It would certainly be a great mistake to infer that they indicate any falling off in producing capacity. Behind them there is a period of unprecedented activity, works extensions, and improvements in plant and in organisation that will be invaluable assets to the industry when the war is over, and experience which has proved that those who thought that British shipbuilding had come in 1914 within sight of its limit in productive power had very little idea of what it could really do.

More About Wooden Ships. For the first time detailed returns are given by the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, in *Commerce Reports*, of the extent of the present remarkable revival in wooden shipbuilding in the United States. These returns show that on January 1 wooden vessels of 500 tons gross or more which were being built or were under contract to be built in private yards in the United States numbered 181, and were of 207,623 tons gross, thus averaging about 1,200 tons each. Of these vessels, 83 of 133,718 tons, were to be driven by engines and the remainder were either sailing vessels or were rigged. Fifty-two of the total number were being built on Puget Sound and Columbia River, 36 on the Middle Atlantic Coast, 35 on the South Atlantic Coast, 28 in New England, and 12 on the coast of California.

Nagasaki Harbour. The proposal for the extension to Koyagi of the limits of Nagasaki harbour has been approved by the Privy Council, with which rests the final decision. When the extension becomes operative the Matsuo Iron Works will greatly benefit, as foreign steamers will be able to use its dock at Koyagi, without obtaining special permission from the Government.

Tientsin Shipping.

During the quarter ended in December 1916 the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Tientsin was 463 vessels of 496,977 tons, showing a decrease of 96 vessels and 140,209 tons when compared to the same quarter in 1915. The percentages of the different flags were 40.3 per cent. Japanese, 37.2 British, 17.5 Chinese and 5.0 American and Norwegian. Spotting Submarines—A Spirited Offer.

We are perfectly certain, remarks the *Journal of Commerce*, that our seamen do not require any monetary incentive to carry out their duties, but we know enough of the British seamen to know that he will fully appreciate the spirited offer made by Sir Alfred Yarrow. He offers £20 (up to a total expenditure of £10,000) to anyone on board a merchant vessel who first draws the attention of the captain, or officer in charge to an enemy submarine in the vicinity. Past experience has shown us that when the menace of the German submarine was threatened in the earlier stages of the war, and rewards offered to shipmasters for the sinking of these pests, each shipmaster felt he had an extra incentive in submarine sinking. The British sailor is known to have a goodly proportion of sport in his constitution, and he will bear of Sir Alfred Yarrow's offer with a keen sense of pleasure. It may be safely taken for granted that Jack will not look on the offer as a bribe or extra incentive for him to do his duty, but will accept it in that spirit which has prompted Sir Alfred to make it. The progress of the war with its ever-increasing dangers to the seafarers has in no way affected the nerves of the British sailor, and day to day experiences go to show that all the devilish frightfulness the Huns are capable of introducing are not sufficient to make the nerves of the men of our merchant service one bit more jumpy. A pleasing feature of the offer is its thoughtfulness for the members of the "lower deck," which will afford them a tangible proof of the appreciation in which their services to the country as a whole are held.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Beranger Madame (2), from Saigon.
Bourne Shinyomaru, from Shanghai.
Chongsekwan Chop Kwong-tailochan, from Seremban.
Dailier, Lt. Geo. U.S. Army, from Manila.
Haychan, from Chinkiang.
Hokiantuk, from Cebu.
Jones Laughlin Steel Co., from Pontianak.
Kimhoa, from Saigon.
Kwongkee Shangwan Bukai, from Singapore.
Linsinchee, from Shanghai.
Neelmeyer Holland Club, from Macao.
Pohtong, from Saigon.
Shing Hing Hong, from Saigon.
Stewart, Knutsford Hotel Kowloon, from Singapore.
Toda, from Bangkok.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, April 19, 1917.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Kwangkwongyan, Wilton St., from Shanghai.
Hoongon Steamship Company, from Moji.
Yunhong, from Amoy.
Beeguanchan, from Amoy.
Kelly, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Yoybo, from Kobe.
Japanese Cruiser Hirsado, from Kure.
Chingchonglee c/o Takchong-yuen, from Shanghai.
Chippie Croiscur Russie Orel, from Schlipovo.
Grimshaw, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kakuji Watanabe c/o Japanese Consul, from Shimonoseki.
0368 Kihsum Company, from Hankow.
Ehren Bofsevin Empress Asia Eto, New York.
Chunke Yokings Queens Road, from Kobe.
A. B. SORESEN, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, April 20, 1917.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks b.	\$7 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$3 5
North Chinas	n. £ 150
Unions	b. \$3 15
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$2 17
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$ 155
H.K. Fires	b. \$ 330
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	s. \$37 1/2
Steamboats	b. \$ 17 1/2
Indos (Del.)	sa. \$136 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$ 14 1/2
Shells	n. 107 1/2
Ferries	s. \$33 1/2

REFINERIES.	
Sugars	sa. \$ 114
Malabons	n. \$ 32

MINING.	
Kailans	n. 31/6
Langkats	b. £ 17 1/2
Raubs	b. \$ 2 40
Tronohs	s. 27/6
Urals	n. 31/—

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves n.	\$30
Kowloon Docks sa.	\$123
Shai Docks b.	£ 30

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n.	\$ 00
H. K. Hotels n.	\$102
Land Invest. n.	\$97 1/2
H. K. Estates n.	\$6 25
K'loon Lands n.	\$ 33
Shai Lands n.	£ 80
West Points n.	\$ 76

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b.	£ 151
Kung Yiks b.	£ 14 1/2
Shai Cottons s.	£ 122
Yangtzepeos b.	£ 5 70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n.	\$ 8
China Light & P. b.	\$4 75
Providents n.	\$ 8
Dairy Farms b.	\$23 1/2
Green Islands sa. & b.	\$8 10
H. K. Electrics n.	\$34
H. K. Ice Co. n.	\$151
Ropes n.	\$312 1/2
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level s. & b.	\$6 80
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$9 30
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$1
Laundries b.	\$3 40
U. Waterboats n.	\$16
Watsons b.	\$ 61
Wm. Powells b.	\$6 80
Morning Posts n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY
APRIL 26, 1917.
BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2 1/4
Demand	2 1/4 9/16
30 d/s.	2 1/4
60 d/s.	2 1/4
4 m/s.	2 1/4 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	10 1/2
T/T Japan	110 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56 1/2
co & New York	
T/T Java	137 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3 23
Demand, Paris	3 23 1/2

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3 5 5/16
4 m/s. D/P	3 5 7/16
6 m/s. L/C	3 5 9/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2 5 9/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3 5
6 m/s. France	3 4 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	56 5/8
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	113
Demand, Singapore	10 1/2
On Haiphong	3 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	64 1/2
Sovereign	8 35 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48 10
Bar Silver, per oz.	37 5/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.
DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 5 1/2% dis.
Chinese, 10 cts. pieces 5 1/2% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" " " "
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	" " " "
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon	" " " "
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M.	" " " "
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" " " "
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" " " "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" " " "
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" " " "
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" " " "
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	" " " "
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	" " " "
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	" " " "
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	" " " "
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	" " " "
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.
5.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 2.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " " " "
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " " " "
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " " " "
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " " " "
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " " " "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " " " "
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " " " "
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " " " "
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " " " "
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " " " "
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " " " "
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " " " "
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " " " "

Extra Car at Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Agents: Messrs. J. H. & Co.

"Season and youth tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars. Can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued unless the passenger has been made up to Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. LTD.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

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Loans on Mortgage of House Property, and Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Mercantile Bills.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
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(Rates and Particulars on application)
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
—\$15,000,000
Silver\$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. C. E. Atterton, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Atterton, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Atterton, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Atterton, Chairman.
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Hon. Mr. C. E. Atterton, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Atterton, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Atterton, Chairman.

Hongkong—Messrs. G. Stephen, Esq., London Bankers—G. Stephen, Esq., and Westons, Limited.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. annum on the daily balance.
For 3 months, 1 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 18 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 24 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 30 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 36 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 42 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
For 48 months, 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 54 months, 6 per cent. per annum.
For 60 months, 6 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 66 months, 7 per cent. per annum.
For 72 months, 7 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 78 months, 8 per cent. per annum.
For 84 months, 8 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 90 months, 9 per cent. per annum.
For 96 months, 9 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 102 months, 10 per cent. per annum.
For 108 months, 10 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 114 months, 11 per cent. per annum.
For 120 months, 11 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 126 months, 12 per cent. per annum.
For 132 months, 12 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 138 months, 13 per cent. per annum.
For 144 months, 13 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 150 months, 14 per cent. per annum.
For 156 months, 14 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 162 months, 15 per cent. per annum.
For 168 months, 15 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 174 months, 16 per cent. per annum.
For 180 months, 16 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 186 months, 17 per cent. per annum.
For 192 months, 17 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 198 months, 18 per cent. per annum.
For 204 months, 18 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 210 months, 19 per cent. per annum.
For 216 months, 19 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 222 months, 20 per cent. per annum.
For 228 months, 20 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 234 months, 21 per cent. per annum.
For 240 months, 21 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 246 months, 22 per cent. per annum.
For 252 months, 22 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 258 months, 23 per cent. per annum.
For 264 months, 23 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 270 months, 24 per cent. per annum.
For 276 months, 24 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 282 months, 25 per cent. per annum.
For 288 months, 25 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 294 months, 26 per cent. per annum.
For 300 months, 26 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 306 months, 27 per cent. per annum.
For 312 months, 27 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 318 months, 28 per cent. per annum.
For 324 months, 28 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 330 months, 29 per cent. per annum.
For 336 months, 29 1/

